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5-Point Plan For National Strength

Melbourne, July 5.
Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had important secret talks with the Australian Military Board in Melbourne on Friday.

Later Montgomery told a State luncheon of a five-point programme for any nation which wished to be strong in the modern world, but disclosed nothing of his conference with Australia's military chiefs.

He had been expected to give a first-hand report of Britain's plans for Empire defence, and to discuss Australia's role in it.

Speaking at the lunch given by the Victorian government, Viscount Montgomery said, "some people believe that, to be strong, a nation has to keep up vast forces in peacetime. That is not the case."

He then gave his five point plan for national strength.

- 1.—A strong national character, around which, he said, was wrapped the whole question of training youth.
- 2.—Good organisation for scientific and technical research.
- 3.—Powerful industrial potential, well dispersed. "It might well pay Britain a good dividend," he said, "if we dispersed our industry among the nations in the British Commonwealth."

PREPAREDNESS

4.—A small regular military force, backed by some non-regular or territorial type of organisation.

5.—Preparedness. "A nation not prepared may well go under, should there be another conflagration," he declared.

Speaking at a public reception at Melbourne Town Hall, Montgomery expressed amazement at the size of the crowds which thronged the streets to see him.

"Because of the crowds," he said, "I had the greatest difficulty getting to Government House. I collected a great many things in my car on the way, including bottles of beer" (Montgomery is a teetotaler)—Associated Press.

Good Response Indicated To European Conference Appeal

French Communists Show Hostility

London, July 4.

Indications are that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Greece, Austria, Belgium, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal and Turkey will accept the Anglo-French invitation to attend a conference to discuss the Marshall Plan.

Meanwhile, a Paris report says that the French Communists have started a hard-hitting offensive against the proposed conference.

Flourmond Bonte, spokesman of the French Communist Party, in a public statement charged that the "intransigence" of the British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, and the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, had caused the breakdown of the Big Three parley with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov.

"The road on which Messrs Bevin and Bidault want to commit their countries is extremely dangerous because it moves away from the organisation of collective security and peace in the United Nations," Bonte said.

The Communist Party Secretary General, Maurice Thorez, was scheduled to make a fiery speech at Paris' huge Velodrome d'Hiver tonight at a protest meeting against the recently disclosed alleged Right Wing plot to overthrow the French Government and it was thought likely that he would take the chance to attack the British and French decision to drive ahead with the Marshall Plan without Russian support.

The Communist evening newspaper, Co Solr, also assailed President Truman's July 4 speech under a banner headline: "Aggressive Speech of President Truman" and the subhead "Violence of his words shows up spirit in which discussions with USSR were carried on in Paris."

VERBAL OFFENSIVE

It was thought likely the Communists here, following closely the Moscow Party line, would continue

at least their verbal offensive against the Marshall Plan and the Western Powers' decision to go ahead without Russia. Whether, as some observers suggested, they might go as far as provoking political strikes and disturbances in an effort to weaken the French Government and make French participation in the Plan unworkable still remained to be seen.

They had, so far at least, given no outward indication of any intention of going beyond their present verbal propaganda attacks.

Meanwhile, there was little in the way of new developments here pending receipt of replies from the 22 invited nations. Replies from most were in any event not expected before next week.

The conference almost certainly will take place in the long ornate, so-called "Clock Salon" of the French Foreign Office, where the peace treaties with Italy and the smaller Axis satellites were signed early this year.

PRIVATE SESSIONS

The conference was expected to meet in private sessions and probably would complete the job of setting up a main co-operation committee and five or six technical sub-committees within two or three days at the outside.

The various committees, whose membership would be drawn from economic experts of countries participating, then would start meeting at once. Their sessions were expected to take place in the Grand Palais, a huge exhibition hall in the Champs Elysees gardens, where the International Food Conference also will be held next week.

Press reports here said Mr Bevin himself probably would come to Paris for the opening of the conference. It had been thought likely that M. Bidault would fly to London at the end of this week or early next week to confer with Mr Bevin on the Marshall Plan, but the Quai d'Orsay today denied that he would do so.

PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED

Meanwhile, the French Government today handed a new note to the Embassies and Legations of all the 22 invited countries, explaining the principles on which the conference would operate and giving a draft proposal for its organisation, based on the French plan of July 1. French diplomatic representatives in 22 capitals also were instructed to hand similar notes to the various Foreign Offices.

The note suggested that the co-operation committee and technical sub-committees should in principle start work on July 15, to enable the main committee to complete its report by the September 1 deadline.

Paris press reports said that Greek and Danish Governments already had decided to accept the Anglo-French invitation. The Quai d'Orsay, however, flatly denied that any replies had been received, pointing out that this would be a virtual impossibility as the first note would not have reached the various Foreign Offices before this morning.—United Press.

British Troops Called Out

Vienna, July 4.

British troops were reported to have been called out in south Syria today after three field security sergeants had been fired on by six men carrying dyed British bulletproof and Yugoslav caps with monarchist badges.

The troops were said to be combating the forests and patrolling the frontier to try to catch the assassins, described as bandits.

This is the area where the British recently carried out a sweep to wipe out Yugoslav "White Guards" who have been raiding farms on both sides of the Yugoslav frontier and were alleged to have committed twelve murders and many robberies.—Reuter.

Chauffeur's Windfall

London, July 4.

The will of Garvin Thomas of Louisville, Kentucky, made public today showed he left a \$200,000 trust fund to his "faithful chauffeur," Donald Small of Wick, Scotland. The will provided that Small get a \$300 monthly income from the trust.

Thomas died on March 2, 1946, in New York City but wrote in his will:

"Should my death occur outside the United States or in some distant part of the United States my said chauffeur shall bring my body to Louisville for burial and he is to be furnished with adequate pocket money to travel comfortably."

His accommodation for travel by steamer shall be not less than second class and after the funeral he is to be given sufficient money to enable him to travel comfortably to any part of England or Europe that he may select.—United Press.

Confidence Vote For Ramadier

Paris, July 4.

The Government of Premier Paul Ramadier got a new lease on life when the National Assembly gave it a vote of confidence, 331-247.

The Socialists, Popular Republicans and Radical Socialists combined to give the coalition Government approval by a substantial majority. The Communists joined the Right Wing Republican Liberty Party to vote against M. Ramadier. They were joined by some dissident Radical Party members.

A favourable vote had been anticipated since Wednesday night's session when the three Government parties agreed to compromise the order of the day on which today's voting was based. The mildly-worded text of the order pledged the Government to halt the directed and free economic programme, which would satisfy opponents of directed economy and mollify the Radical Socialist adherents of a return to free enterprise.

Premier Ramadier had demanded a vote of confidence on Wednesday after Socialist Albert Gazier attacked the Government's internal economic programme. M. Gazier said the Ramadier regime had failed in its promise to carry out former Premier Leon Blum's plan to freeze wages and prices. The plan was toppled by the recent strikes, which forced the Government to allow large wage increases in the form of production bonuses.—United Press.

BEVIN'S WARNING

Russia Accused Of Provocations

London, July 5.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, discussing Britain's desires for peace, warned Russia against provocations and carrying provocations "too far."

He told the American Society in the United States Independence Day celebrations: "A lot of our friends in the world seem to think that the British obsession for peace entitles them to make provocations. They must not be surprised—and indeed the evidence of the last two struggles indicates—that you can carry provocation too far. The people will one day say 'we are tired of this.' There comes a moment when we say 'we have had enough.' I say to my friends 'don't provoke the situation.'"

"I love the Russian people," Bevin continued, "the ordinary man and woman of the world wants peace. Why split the world on some ideology or such things as material determination or Christian religion? America and Britain will continue to think alike. I beg the great American continent to go on with its great mission, as long as I am Foreign Secretary I will work with you."

CRUX OF THE CONFLICT

Mr Bevin said the "correct description of the present conflict in the world is that you have on one side a materialistic conception of history and on the other hand—there are we Anglo-Saxons who believe in liberty. We won't be directed and ordered and as long as we maintain that great spirit of liberty, there will be a greater prize than material gain. General George Marshall made a great speech. The United States wants us to devise a plan in which every body can settle things on the basis of reason, discussion and facts. I think this is misunderstood by a lot of our friends."

He rejected the suggestion that the Marshall plan would limit the sovereignty of European states. "It is said that we want to interfere with the sovereignty of peoples," he said. "We can't do that. We don't determine governments. We don't appoint Prime Ministers. We don't do anything of the kind."

"SHEER NONSENSE"

He described talk of "dollar diplomacy as sheer nonsense." Observing that the United States is "disposed to generosity in the distribution of its largesse," he declared:

"Speaking for the British people I say to Mr Marshall 'we take you at your word. We do not question it.'"

Of France, Mr Bevin said, "America and Britain never gave France a chance at the end of the last war. I appeal to my American and British friends, for God's sake, give France a chance to come back. M. Bidault, that dear little man, has proved courageous as a leader of the resistance movement."—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Unsafe Tenements

THE Wo On Lane disaster, in which it is already ascertained that 13 people lost their lives, is a grim reminder that Hong-kong's housing problem is not one of shortage of buildings, but the need for safer houses. A dozen house collapses have now occurred this year with at least a score of people killed. In some cases they have been war damaged buildings in which homeless families have found shelter and enough space to cook their food and to sleep. But most of the collapses have involved old houses which should have been condemned and pulled down years ago. A great deal of Chinese tenement property is notorious for having been constructed to bare minimum requirements of the building authorities, many have been built with cheap materials and shoddy workmanship. Hundreds of them today are without proper sanitary facilities and just as many are served with common one-way entrances with practically no means of escape for the inhabitants in the event of fire. Very little, if any, repair work is carried out so that it is not surprising when they begin to tumble down 20 or 30

years after construction. The succession of house collapses since January this year makes it imperative for the authorities to start a full-scale inspection of tenement buildings and, where signs of weakness are found either in the foundations or the walls, to order the buildings to be pulled down or made safe. We feel that a public inquiry into the Wo On Lane disaster is vitally necessary. Unless action is quickly taken to check on other similar buildings there will be many more collapses and probably heavy loss of life. Owners are by law under certain obligations to keep their buildings in a fit and habitable state. They cannot be permitted to escape their duty on the plea that materials are expensive and labour costly. High Most of the dangerous and dilapidated tenement property which is to be found sprawling all over the Colony has paid for itself a dozen times over. Much of it should be replaced, and practically all of it needs attention. Henceforth the regulations should be rigidly applied and landlords made to put their property into fair condition.

Daly Wins British Golf Title

Hoylake, Cheshire, July 4.

Fred Daly, 33-year-old Irishman won the British Open Golf Championship here today with an aggregate for 72 holes of 293. He had led with 73 plus 70, equals 143, at the start of the day, being four strokes ahead of his nearest rival but frittered all that lead away with 78 in the vital third round, at the end of which he shared the lead with three other players.

In the final testing round, however, Daly played a sterling round of 72 and thus saw his rivals "blow it" after the other. Only holds the Irish Open Championship, which he will defend next week.

The overseas challenge had been repelled even though by this Irishman, but it was a very near thing as later in the day, when the wind had sprung up strongly, Frank Strickland, the American amateur, made a desperate bid.

Out in 38, he seemed to have lost his chance but he fought in brilliant fashion afterwards and only just failed to hole a full niblick shot to the last green, which would have enabled him to tie. His rounds were 77, 72, 72 and 72, for an aggregate of 293.

R. W. Horne Young, an Englishman, had previously finished on this mark with rounds of 77, 74, 72 and 71. W. Shankland was fourth with 295 and Dick Burton was fifth with 299. They followed Charles Ward, Johnny Bults (United States), Sam King, Henry Cotton, Arthur Leach, and Norman von Nida (Australia), all with 297.—Reuter.

GLOUCESTER BEAT DERBY

London, July 4.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire beat Derbyshire by two wickets, in the

County Championship. In their first innings, Derbyshire made 292 and in their second innings scored 151. Gloucestershire replied with 289 and 155 for eight.

At Swansea, Glamorganshire's match against Warwickshire was abandoned. Glamorganshire scored 203 for its first innings and declared while Warwickshire made 74 for one.

At Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire by ten wickets. Lancashire beat Lincolnshire for 9 declared and second innings five for no wickets. Leicestershire—first innings 160 and second innings 109.

At Hove, Nottinghamshire beat Sussex by seven wickets. Sussex—first innings 193, second innings 303 (Cox 105, Butler five for 72). Nottinghamshire 208 and 159, for three (Simpson not out 55, Reddick not out 60).—Reuter.

Wimbledon Results

Brilliant Men's Doubles

Wimbledon, July 4.
The Royal Party today were treated to some of the most sparkling tennis seen during the whole of the Wimbledon championships when the unseeded doubles pair, Tony Mottram of Britain and Bill Sidwell, ranked No. 6 in Australia, put out the Australians No. 1 and 2 players, John Bromwich and Denny Pails in the semi-finals of the men's doubles by 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.

They now meet the Americans, Kramer and Bobby Falkenberg in tomorrow's final.

The result of today's doubles encounter is bound to give the Australian Davis Cup selectors another headache. Their champions were well beaten today and they could only stand and shake their heads as time after time the Anglo-Australian pair caught them on the wrong foot.

United States women players clash in the Women's Doubles final as expected. The holders, Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne, beat the British pair, Kay Stammers Menzies and Molly Lincoln Blair by 6-2 and 6-3 today and Doris Hart and Patricia Hart scored an even earlier victory over the British Wimbledon Cup pair, Jean Nicoll Bostock and Betty Clements Hilton, whom they beat 6-0 and 6-1 in the other semi-final.

The first all-Australian pair to reach the semi-final came when Collin Long and Nancy Wayne Dalton beat Tom Brown and Margaret Osborne 6-4 and 6-2 in the Mixed Doubles semi-finals. They meet John Bromwich and Louis Brough, who beat Lennart Bergelin of Sweden and Doris Hart by 6-4 and 6-2 in the other semi-final.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN

(BY HAROLD GUARD)

London, July 4.

Britain's Social Security Plan which, according to its authors in the Labour Government, will safeguard the welfare of every body in the nation without exception, is scheduled to come into force during 1948.

No date has been fixed for inauguration of this scheme of compulsory insurance for the entire population of the country over school-leaving age, but the Prime Minister is expected soon to make a statement in Parliament naming the "appointed day" on which the various Acts implementing the Plan will come into operation.

Labour Government quarters believe July 1, 1948 will be the historic date from which everybody in the British Isles—rich and poor, employers and employed, old and young, women and children, self-employed people and those who do no work at all—will be provided for in sickness and in health, in work or unemployment, in youth or old age, and in death.

The National Insurance Act and the National Health Act, which have already become law, will provide for sickness, unemployment, maternity and death benefits besides

free hospital, medical, dental, health centres and other services.

The Industrial Injuries Act, under which Workmen's Compensation becomes a national insurance responsibility instead of an employers' responsibility, has also been passed.

The final part of the plan—the National Assistance Bill which will supplant the Poor Law—will be introduced and passed in Parliament before the end of this year.

All these Acts are being interlocked and they will all come into operation together under the Ministry of National Insurance.

In working out the plan, the government divided the population into six classes, which are, according to the authors, "not in accordance to earnings, but according to the population's different ways of life and their requirements."

The groups, which differ in respect of the benefits they need and the contributions they can pay to receive them are: (1) Employees; (2) Others earning money; (3) Housewives; (4) Other persons of working age not earning money; (5) Children; (6) Persons above working age who have retired.

There will be no "exceptions" or "exemptions." The scheme will be compulsory for every person above school-leaving age of 10 years in the British Isles and, once insured, a

person will remain insured till the end of this day although his way of life may, from time to time, necessitate transference from one group to another.

Financed by contributions from insured persons, employers and the State, the scheme is based on the assumption that there will be a constant average of 8½ percent of the population unemployed and constantly drawing on the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Contributions have been assessed according to the various groupings. They will be on a sliding scale from a minimum of 2s. 2d. per week in the case of a girl under 18 years of age to a maximum of 6s. 2d. per week for a self-employed person.

In every case the state will make a grant in addition to the insured person's and employers contributions—even in the case of people of independent means who have no need to be employed. The Duke of Westminster will become eligible for a government social security grant just as much as the lowest labourer in the land.

In the case of insured employees the total contributions, including employer's, employer's and state payments, will total 10s. 6d. per week. A self-employed person will pay 6s. 2d. per week to which the state will add 4s. 10d. (Continued on Page 12)

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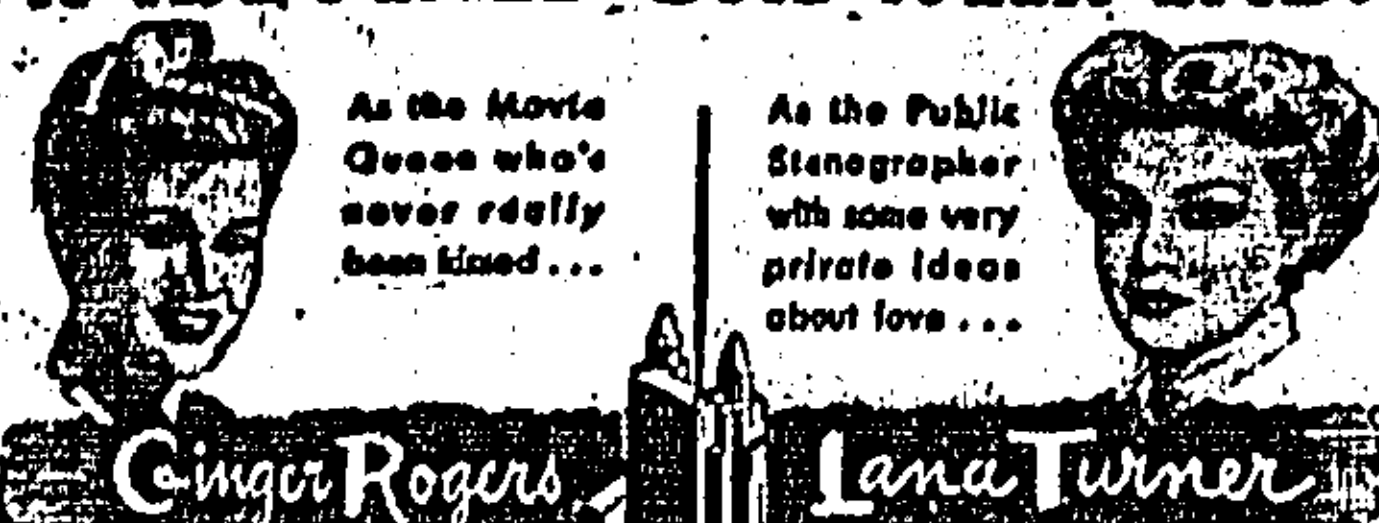
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Directed by JOHN FORD, Captain U.S.N. R.

"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"
STARS FOND OF THEIR PARTS

Strong, Silent Robert Jordan Best Role I Ever Had

By GARY COOPER

Of all the strong, silent men I have played in movies—and I have played many—the fellow I really like best of all is Robert Jordan, the American dynamiter in Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

A scene from the picture, "For Whom the Bell Tolls," coming next week to the King's Theatre. The background of the story is Spain during the civil war.



MARIA IS A WOMAN WHO KNOWS LOVE

BY INGRID BERGMAN

IT was in the late autumn of 1940 that I first read Ernest Hemingway's great book, "For Whom the Bell Tolls." At that time I still needed a Swedish-English dictionary and had to turn to it often to understand many of the book's passages.

I fell in love with Maria at once, and although I knew that Paramount had just bought the novel for filming, I had no hope that I might ever be chosen for the part, for I was not well enough known in America then. Not until I read in Life Magazine that Mr. Hemingway had said that he thought I should portray his heroine, did I begin to think it possible that I might be considered for it.

When at last I knew that I was to play Maria, I shut myself up for days studying being that girl. That's what I always do when I get a part, until I feel that I know the girl I am to play. I must feel that I am that girl before I face the cameras, because to me complete honesty in characterization is all important.

Does Not Count Cost

Maria, as I grew to know her, is a woman in love and a woman in love forgets herself, her own interests. She does not count the cost to her. All she is thinking of is the man she loves. What she can mean to him. How she can make him happy. How she can further his interests. Her love is always one of self-sacrifice. Even her own joy is secondary to his. She simply lives to fit his needs. The world sometimes calls that kind of a girl a bad woman. I think instead that she is a sorry creature of circumstances beyond her control.

Women are all impulsive creatures. They inherit their instincts from Mother Eve. Some of them have a deeper sense of honour or of shame. A responsibility of fair play. There are girls who trick men with "come hither" advances. Some of them enter into love primarily with the thought of how much they can get out of the man. Fur coats, a home and security—a

career, perhaps. But Maria is none of that.

Maria loves. Maria would give her life to protect the man she loves. Always she is thinking of him. Of no one else—not even herself—but him. There is nothing bad about Maria. A girl like that can't be called bad. Her soul is beautiful. She is virtuous in her own way. To herself Maria is true. She is a victim of the times, environment and circumstances. In her case a victim of war and hatred. If she is judged by a standard of true love, she is one hundred percent a real woman.

And that is how I have tried to interpret her. I hope you will think I succeeded.

In portraying Mr. Hemingway's heroine I have tried to endow her with the warm, human characteristics he wrote into her. Maria has within her the same desires and instincts of all women in love. In her many fans should recognise a kindred spirit, know her and admire her as I do, and if my screen Maria is the same girl you met in the pages of "For Whom the Bell Tolls," I will be very happy.

Cinema Guide

CURRENT SHOWINGS

KING'S—Week-End at the Waldorf.
QUEEN'S—My Darling Clementine.

LEE—Lady Hamilton.
CENTRAL—The Dark Mirror.
ALHAMBRA—The Dark Mirror.

NEXT CHANGE
KING'S—For Whom the Bell Tolls.

QUEEN'S—Notorious.
LEE—The Man I Love.
CENTRAL—Janie.
ALHAMBRA—Janie.

GUNS, GAMBLERS, GIRLS



Henry Fonda, Linda Darnell and Victor Mature as they appear in "My Darling Clementine," now showing at the Queen's Theatre. The story tells how Victor Mature helps Fonda to clean up the Wild West. Linda plays the part of Chihuahua, Mature's Spanish sweetheart.

Robert Jordan is the kind of fellow who doesn't say very much, but goes about the business of getting his job done. That's the kind of fellow I understand.

He has principles and he's willing to die for them, without making a fuss about it. He knows how to fight and he knows how to love and he does both, quietly and thoroughly. When he meets Maria, a girl in a million, it isn't easy for him to keep her from interfering with his assignment to blow an important bridge, but he wouldn't be Robert Jordan if he didn't figure out a way to do the job and love Maria at the same time.

Wanted To Play

Of course I wanted to play Robert Jordan. Any actor who wouldn't have wanted the role of Ernest Hemingway's great character would either be lying or crazy. But in Hollywood it isn't always possible to accept parts that are offered to you, no matter how much you want them. If you're committed to another studio, you've just got to live up to your commitment and that's what happened to me when Paramount asked me to play Robert Jordan. I was signed up with Sam Goldwyn to be Lou Gehrig in "Pride of the Yankees," but Director Sam Wood worked out a deal with Goldwyn whereby he directed me in the baseball picture in exchange for which Goldwyn released me to play in "Bell Tolls."

In addition to liking Robert Jordan, I enjoyed the actual filming of the picture. We went to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to shoot most of the film and although it was hard work climbing those cliffs, I've never worked in more beautiful surroundings. That's God's country, all right, and I enjoyed every minute of that location jaunt. It gave me a chance to do a little target practise in my spare time, and a bit of riding, too, so maybe I ought to pay Paramount for casting me instead of vice versa.

Swell Job

My idea of a swell job is one that takes me outdoors, although, oddly enough, the one thing I want to do some day when I've made my fill of movies is edit some small town newspaper, and that's pretty much indoor work.

That's really the ideal job, as far as I'm concerned. I guess I got printer's ink in my blood when I was just a kid, and I've never gotten rid of it. I broke into the movies because I needed some money to tide me over while I was waiting for a cartoonist's job. I started out to work on a newspaper, and sort of got side-tracked into the movies; took the job because they said it was only temporary.

But some day I'm going to own a newspaper when, and if, this "temporary" movie work is ever really over.

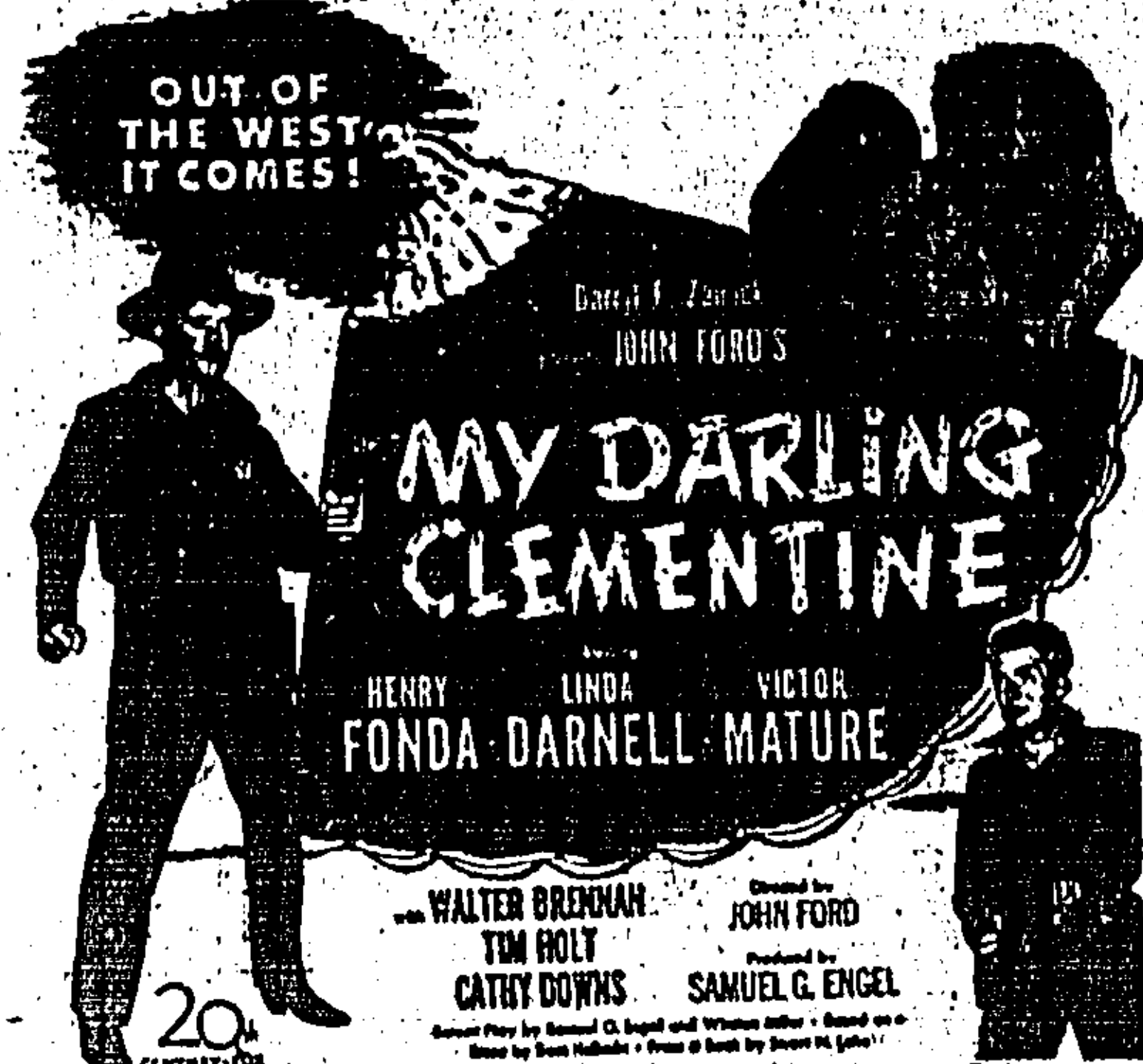
SWAPPING ACTORS

Exchange of British and American film players on a wide scale would come about in the near future if the plans of Herbert Wilcox materialise.

The British picture producer, recently in New York, revealed he had been nurturing such a talent-swapping idea as early as 1930. This actor-bartering, Wilcox said, was the prime purpose of his trip to New York. To tee off the exchange, he would loan Michael Wilding to a Hollywood studio in return for a player of similar calibre.

Arlene Neagle, accompanying her husband, said that Michael Wilding, with whom she appeared in "Piccadilly Incident," pointed out that he was runner-up to James Mason in several British polls.

Expanding upon the quota, Wilcox said that only about 40 good films could be produced by the British film industry annually and reflected that obviously playing time on theatre screens must be made up by American product. "We have at the labour, materials or facilities to increase production on a large scale," the producer asserted.

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TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
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AEROMODELLING FASCINATES ALL AGES

By UNA LASCOT

MOST of the pioneers of aviation in Britain and other countries have taken a great interest in designing, building and flying model aircraft. During World War II the boys and girls in Britain have had many difficulties to face when they have actively followed this fascinating hobby. Model aircraft, and the materials with which to build them, have been scarce, but happily for the young enthusiasts, those difficulties are almost over now, and the number of keen aeromodellers increases every week.

In recent months, many local and national contests took place in all parts of Britain, attracting large crowds, and rivaling other open-air sports. New books for beginners are appearing, supplies of model aircraft materials and parts are increasing in the shops—and model Aero Clubs are developing in every county.

Men, women, boys, and girls, too, are developing "flight" consciousness. The Girl Guides have opened a new section known as the Air Rangers, who make their own model aircraft, study aerodynamics, and hold exhibitions and competitions. Many heads of schools are urging their students to take up model aircraft design, construction and flying, not only as a hobby which develops skill and craftsmanship, but as a pastime that will lead those with aptitude to splendid careers.

The Association of British Aeromodellers, at 70, London Road, Leicester, whose President is Sir Robert Bird, M.R.I., is a national organisation to which other Clubs and Societies affiliate. Interesting lectures are arranged by this Association, contests organised, news and information distributed, and contacts established with clubs in other countries. There is no age limit to membership, and about 70 percent of the members fall into the junior category, which is under 21 years of age.

A special wind tunnel is being designed for the members, so that eventually they will be able to forward their components and wing sections, to be tested, or if they wish, go themselves and see the tests being carried out.

Now that there is also a first national model aircraft airfield at Eaton Bray, only 30 miles from London, aeromodellers can use it to test out their craft, make running repairs, and take part in the social and sporting events which are held there.

In December 1946, the third National Exhibition of Aircraft Models was held in London, sponsored by a morning newspaper, in conjunction with the magazine The Aeromodeller. The many beautiful models exhibited there represented almost every type of aircraft built in Britain, and were seen by thousands of grown-ups and children.

Although there are more than 20 Model Aero Clubs in the London area, the provincial clubs do not lag behind in enterprise. A young member of the Bristol and West Aero Club has created a sensation by winning not only the annual "Junior Cup," but the "Club Packer Cup," which never before has been held by a junior member. He also came second in the national "Frog" contest against entries from all over Britain, proving that youth can hold its own very confidently in the model aircraft world.

One of the chief difficulties for new Model Aero Clubs is the finding of meeting rooms during the present shortage in accommodation. Frequently local authorities, such as Town Clerks and Mayors, prove kind and helpful. Southampton Club uses a football pavilion on the local common, from which flying meetings can be conducted. The Chairman of the Club states that this room was obtained from the Town Council, whose members were anxious to help, and in addition, the Education Committee is providing a grant towards expenses—so Southampton aeromodellers have had a good "take-off."

In Taunton, the King's College Model Aero Club held an exhibition of models on school speech day for parents and visitors who were greatly impressed.

In all parts of Britain, young people are being attracted to what is fast becoming a national pastime, and the Association of British Aeromodellers have suggested that the public schools should lead the way to adoption of model aeromodels as part of the ordinary training given to scholars. The construction of model aircraft brings into practical play basic mathematics, physics, advanced mathematics, mechanics, drawing and design, fluid mechanics (Continued on Page 10)

DAB & FLOUNDER



Why bother about good music?

I'VE been trying to learn something this week about music, because of all the everyday subjects it is the one I am least able to understand. And the reason I know so little is that I find it awfully difficult to get a simple answer to a simple question.

For instance, what is music? Ask one of your talented friends that question and see what he says. With me the conversation runs something like this:—

Friend: "What's music? Well, I suppose you could call it a succession of pleasing sounds."

Me: "Pleasing to whom? You or me?"

Friend: "To most people. That's the point about a musical sound. It becomes pleasing to the human ear and an unmusical sound never does."

Me: "Well, how about the Chinese? Their music doesn't please me, but they seem to like it. Does that mean they're not human?"

At this point the man looks at you as if you'd escaped from Colney Hatch and says: "I'm talking about Western music. In China it's different, because they've no harmony there."

Usually that's as far as it gets because if you ask what harmony is the other fellow thinks you're pulling his leg. No one could be so ignorant as not to know that.

Take it as a boast or a confession, whichever you like, but until this week I couldn't have told you what harmony meant. I thought it was another name for music. Perhaps they told me otherwise at school, but if they did I wasn't listening.

Harmony is . . .

I STILL wouldn't know if it hadn't been for the Oxford Companion to Music. Books have more patience than people. They allow you to ask the same question again and again until you know the answer. They don't get exasperated and shut themselves up in your face.

What is harmony, then? You challenge me, do you? You want to see me make a fool of myself? Very well. As I understand it from the Oxford Companion, harmony is what gives music its depth, just as perspective gives depth to pictures.

If you play God Save the King on the piano with one finger, that's a tune or a melody, but it has no harmony. It's like a primitive picture drawn on the wall of a cave. It has shape, and even detail, but there's no meat there because it's only skin deep. Perspective gives this to your picture and harmony does the same for your tune.

All this may seem elementary to you, but I find it rather exciting.

Just think. You draw two legs of your horse longer than the other two and miraculously the creature stands up. You play some other notes at the same time as your melody and your flat little tune jumps to life.

This isn't some prehistoric discovery. It's quite recent. Neither perspective nor harmony was developed until about 600 years ago, and in the history of mankind that's almost yesterday. Even now it hasn't been discovered in the Orient, which is why Chinese music sounds so odd.

And that, you may remember, is just what my friends always told me, but until I knew what harmony was I didn't know what they meant. Another discovery I've made this week is also a landmark in my education. I always thought that if you struck a note on the piano every one else in the world but me could tell if it was flat or sharp.

But I find that hardly any one can. The ability to remember absolute pitch is a rare gift which only one person in a thousand has. Even musicians like Schumann and Wagner didn't have it.

The Oxford Companion has some fun on this subject. It says there was a music professor once who had the gift from the age of five and used to comment on the pitch in which his father blew his nose.

When he grew up he sometimes forgot things, as professors will do. He couldn't tell you the number of a house in a road but he could give you the pitch of its shoe-scraper.

Then there was a parrot that learned to whistle Beethoven. It always used the right pitch until one day it was put out in the sun

and for some reason ran through the repertoire in any old pitch that came into its head.

If this gift is so rare among parrots and men, why does it matter if a piano is tuned to the right pitch or not? I went to Roy Johnson, our music critic, and asked him this question.

He said that if you were going to play or listen to the same piano all your life and never hear another, then it wouldn't matter. You'd enjoy the music just as much, whatever the pitch. The sound doesn't jar until you take two pianos that are differently tuned and play them together.

IT'S FUN FINDING OUT BY BERNARD WICKSTEED

That's fair enough, but who says which is right? Who says that the A on your piano is correct and the A on mine is wrong? Is there a law about it?

No, he said, there isn't. In fact, until recently there was the utmost chaos. After the Battle of Waterloo somebody thought it would be a good idea for the military bands of all the victorious nations to meet at the peace congress in Vienna and have a mass concert.

When they got there the bandsmen found that the instruments of each army played in a different pitch. So it wasn't such a good idea after all.

About 90 years ago the French did pass a law fixing a standard pitch for themselves. They said, A should

be the sound made by a tuning fork that made 435 vibrations a second at a temperature of 59 degrees F.

This was higher than the pitch in Beethoven's day, when A varied from 415 to 430. England raised it even higher than France, and towards the end of the last century the London Philharmonic tuned in to an A of 452.5 vibrations to the second.

Now the standard is near enough the same everywhere. In England it is 439 and in America 440. Last to come in were the British military bands. They continued playing at the old Philharmonic pitch of 452.5 up to 1929, and for that reason they could never appear in the same piece on the programme as a concert orchestra.

Happy listening

NOW for another question. If I am perfectly happy listening to the BBC Light programme, why should I make any effort to understand the Third? Will it make me a better man, nicer to my wife and kinder to children? Can you answer that Mr Johnson?

"My dear fellow," he said, "listening to nothing but light music is like living all your life on cold rice and potatoes when you could have caviar, woodcock and champagne."

"But I don't like woodcock," I said. "I've tried it and it doesn't agree with me."

"That's only at first," he said. "But persevere and you'll not only like it but you'll find a whole new world of emotional experiences awaiting you."

I expect he's right. So many other people say the same thing.

SIDE GLANCES

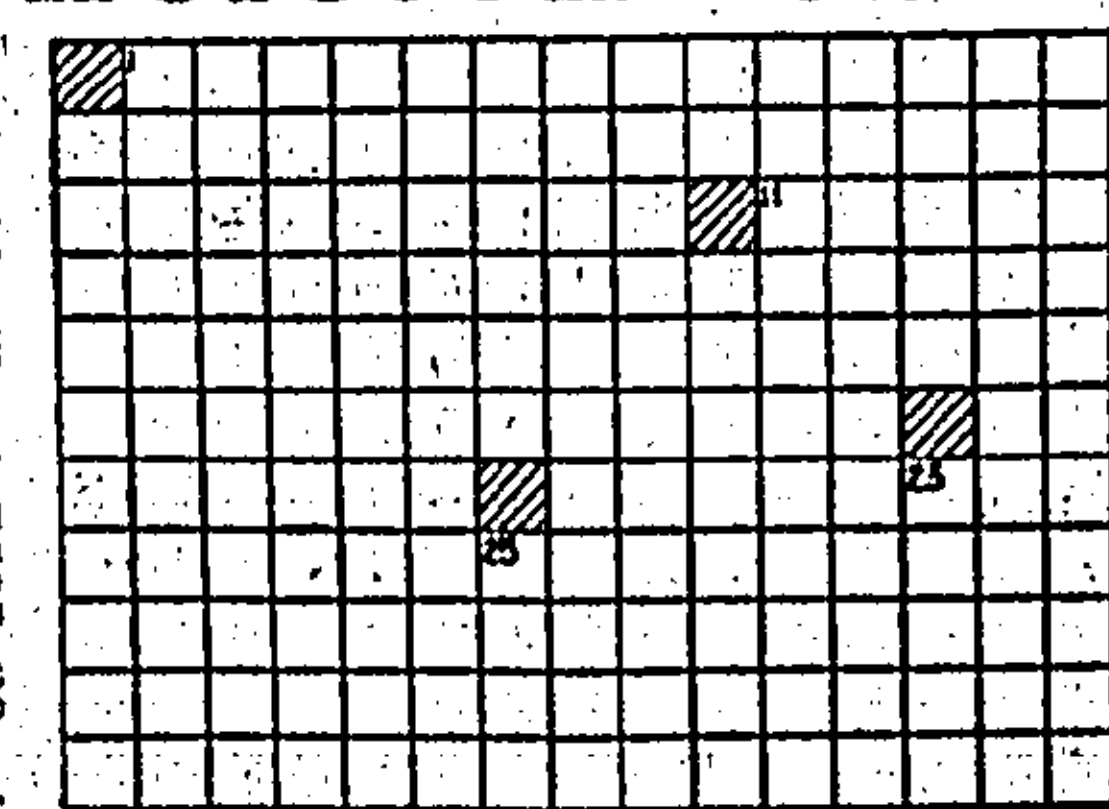
By Galbraith



"All these different diets—I think they're just a fad! I'm going to stick to old-fashioned operations!"

Skeleton Crossword

- CLUES ACROSS
- Artistic perhaps, but not a last thing in chain— (two words).
 - Got in an un-wrought state.
 - Got on in drink with out friends.
 - A child's name with 10 letters.
 - Is left out of the issues.
 - Step back.
 - Early persuaded to accept religious pamphlets?
 - Gift to a garden.
 - Border on an objection.
 - Put back the rest with the mineral.
 - May have two heads in play.
 - Word in French is a saying.
 - Friendliness would expect from a member of the Royal Society.
 - Somewhat geometrical view-point.
 - One thing is the end of Ontario.
 - In U.S.A. is a craft.
 - A line for the service is a hour.
 - She sits around.



IN the Skeleton Crossword the black squares and clue numbers, as well as the words, are left for the solver to fill in. Four black squares and four clue numbers have been inserted to give you a start. The pattern of the black squares is symmetrical: the top half corresponds with the bottom half, and the left with the right. You can fill in ten more black squares at once to correspond with those given.

The clue numbers will help you. You are given the starting points of 1 and 11 across, to 10 across must be on the same line as 11 across, on the left-hand side of the puzzle. From this you can fix the positions of 23 and 20 across. No words of fewer than three letters are used.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. DAB, 2. FLOUNDER, 3. GARDEN, 4. BOTTLE, 5. CROWN, 6. BOTTLE, 7. GARDEN, 8. BOTTLE, 9. CROWN, 10. BOTTLE, 11. GARDEN, 12. BOTTLE, 13. CROWN, 14. BOTTLE, 15. GARDEN.

DOWN: 1. DAB, 2. FLOUNDER, 3. GARDEN, 4. BOTTLE, 5. CROWN, 6. BOTTLE, 7. GARDEN, 8. BOTTLE, 9. CROWN, 10. BOTTLE, 11. GARDEN, 12. BOTTLE, 13. CROWN, 14. BOTTLE, 15. GARDEN.

'FREE' STERLING WHAT IT WILL MEAN TO BRITAIN

On July 15—12 months after the American Loan Agreement came into force—Great Britain has to modify the system of foreign exchange control. Sterling earned from current transactions is to be "freely available for current transactions in any other currency area without discrimination." What will that mean? The answer is given by R. G. HAWTREY.

"FREELY" has a pleasant sound. Though control of the foreign exchanges is not one of the controls that are widely felt, a step towards freedom would surely be welcome.

The step is limited to current transactions; it does not extend to capital transactions, such as purchases of foreign securities or speculative purchases of foreign money, the restriction of which is the primary purpose of the control.

Exchange control is the resort of a country which cannot pay its way, which, in other words, is buying too much and selling too little to make ends meet.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 it was foreseen that the need of supplies from abroad would strain the British reserves of gold and external resources to the utmost. Imports were restricted by licensing, but that was not enough. So all payments to people in foreign countries except for permitted purposes were prohibited.

That is exchange control.

THE EMPIRE AS A UNIT

It was not applied to the United Kingdom. In 1940, the whole Empire (except Canada) was treated as a unit, along with Egypt and Iraq (which based their currency systems on the £ sterling). These countries, composing the Sterling Area, adopted a system of

exchange control corresponding to that of Great Britain, restricting payments outside the area to permitted purposes, and leaving those within it (with minor exceptions) free.

Imported goods are ultimately paid for in the money of the country which produces them. But the exporter may accept payment in the money of the importing country, provided he can exchange it for that of his own country. The exporter of goods from, say, Ruritania to England may be paid in Ruritanian pesos, or he may accept pounds and sell them for pesos.

THE POOL OF DOLLARS

THE wartime exchange control had to keep track of any payment to anyone abroad, whether made in sterling or in foreign money.

When imports into the Sterling Area were paid for in foreign money, the United Kingdom supplied the foreign money and the dollars and other foreign money earned by all members of the Sterling Area were pooled to provide the requisite resources.

A more favoured arrangement was for the payment for both imports and exports to be in sterling. Agreements to that effect, which were made with a number of countries, provided that the proceeds of imports from any of these countries into the Sterling Area should be tied up in special accounts and any used to meet the country's payments to the Sterling Area.

national trade was dislocated by the great depression of the 1930's, the weaker countries, finding the markets in which they were accustomed to sell their exports in a state of collapse, generally adopted exchange control.

They limited their imports from the strong countries, but found a refuge in exchanging goods with one another. American trade suffered heavily from the resulting discrimination, and the American policy of liberalising international trade is inspired by a desire to prevent a repetition of this bad practice.

A 'WEAK' CURRENCY

BRITISH trade suffered as much as American in the 1930's. But now sterling is for the time being a weak currency. It has to bear the burden of our external indebtedness and of our striving to maintain our standard of living and the forces of a Great Power.

If every country we buy from were paid in money which could only be used in payments for British goods, the effect might be to force us to buy from American to British exporters.

From July 15, whatever we buy from abroad and from whatever source, the price we pay will be potential dollars.

It sounds very dangerous, just when we are reckoning the months that the dollars provided by the American loan will last.

LIMITING IMPORTS

BUT the prospect is not so threatening as appears. We are free to limit our imports as a whole to what we can pay for, as in the case of tobacco. Here once again is a conflict between national solvency and the standard of living. For that reason we rely on the licensing of the more important imports not on the Exchange Control: payment for licensed imports is a permitted purpose.

The American stipulation does not apply to sterling arising out of military expenditure of the United Kingdom since December 1945. The accumulated sterling balances which are causing so much anxiety will not have to be made freely available except in so far as we specifically agree to release them.

Danger Of 'Quickie' Languages

The so-called "army-method" or "quickie" courses for teaching foreign languages have reached the proportions of a major racket, according to Prof Ephraim Cross of the Romance Languages Department of City College of New York.

Large-scale training of diplomats and business executives through short-cut conversational courses now being offered constitutes a growing threat to world understanding and peace, Mr Cross declared.

"Catchwords like 'army methods' and 'intensive' have been wildly and indiscriminately broadcast on a confused and credulous public," he asserted.

He pointed out that even trained linguists could not hope to learn an unfamiliar foreign language in less than a year. In spite of this, some conversational courses hold out to the layman the promise of a working knowledge of a language within a matter of weeks, he stressed.

For Road Directions

"Even during the war," Mr Cross said, "high-speed conversational courses were found inadequate for military intelligence work. They were able to serve only the purpose of the combat soldier who needed to know how to ask for road directions or other simple information. In ordinary peacetime travel, a superficial fluency such as that gained from a 'quickie' course, is bound to lead to confusion and misunderstanding. The student gets a false idea of his ability to use the language and his understanding of it may lead to serious difficulty."

Mr Cross charged that behind the boom in abbreviated language courses is "a small group of unscrupulous linguists who see an opportunity for power and pelf." The large body of reputable language experts, he said, sees the fallacy of such unfounded claims.

The Office of War Information cited Mr Cross for his writing on language during the war.

2,000 PLANS TO BUILD THIS SHIP

Over 2,000 separate blue-printed plans—each requiring a minimum of 135 copies—are necessary to build the 23,000-ton liner, President Cleveland.

Ten thousand tons of hard-to-get steel have gone into the President Cleveland. Along the upper strata of the superstructure, aluminium has been used extensively, contributing to the stability of the liner by saving 100 tons of weight in that area.

To make a hull into a ship takes 36 miles of pipe, 74 miles of electric cable, 15,000 square feet of ceramic tile, 24,000 square feet of carpet and 40,000 square feet of the latest development in plastic floor covering. Finally, the ship will be stocked with, among other things, 27,720 towels, 15,000 napkins, 8,592 pieces of silverware to take care of the 650 passengers and 330 crew members.

To fit out a sister ship—the President Wilson—Bethlehem-Alameda Shipyard, builders of the two splendid liners, simply duplicates the materials necessary for the President Cleveland. The President Wilson will follow the President Cleveland into service from San Francisco and Los Angeles to Hawaii and the Orient late this autumn.

HOME-BUILT SPEEDBOAT TO RACE

Piloting a "home" designed speedboat, Mr. Maurice Hutchens, a director of a South-sea engineering firm, will race in the international outboard motorboat contests on Lake Geneva this month.

With a hull only one-sixteenth of an inch thick, the boat, to be called Pompey II, will weigh only 60lb.

Mr. Hutchens began designing little racing craft after his demobilisation last year.

His first boat, built at home from scraps of wood which he bent with the aid of steam from a kettle, proved to be unworkable.

He went into partnership with Mr. Harry Hackett, an aircraft wing designer, with whom the latter worked during the war building gliders.

They began designing a new boat using principles employed in airplane wing construction.

This boat is Pompey I, which is the prototype of Pompey II. Once the first model has been tested thoroughly, the second one, to be used in the Geneva races, will take only a short time to build.

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE FULL-PAGE FEATURE

Cotton comes to town



Country cousin of the fabric world—cotton—has come to town. Never before has cotton appeared in so many different uses. The Wanda sketch shows a slim, tailored cotton dress that is the equivalent of a town suit. It is a red and white striped model by Clive Duncan. The appeal of the Ange Thaurup hat worn with this dress and the little toque, largely depends on cotton: Right: actress Rosamund John wears a black cotton velvet cloak over a white cotton jersey fabric evening dress.



TALKING COOKING:

Meal-Planning With Tinned Vegetables

By Dixie Taylor

THIS is the time of year when the Hongkong meal-planner discovers that there are few fresh vegetables on the market.

The situation is bound to prevail for some time—through the hot season, we are told. It becomes necessary to rely largely on tinned or frozen foods, which, in the opinion of many a local home-maker, are better than the native product anyway.

Frozen products are best for taste, but few frozen vegetables are available in the Colony and these offered are fairly high in price. No doubt this situation will be remedied as world shipping improves. In time, too, fresh vegetables may be imported from some distance as was done before the war when America supplied a considerable quantity.

At the moment tinned vegetables are the best bet. And there is ample variety in Hongkong and Kowloon stores. Beets, green beans, carrots, asparagus, corn, peas, parsnips, baked beans, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage, brussels sprouts—these are among the foods available in cans.

Tinned vegetables require a minimum of cooking and usually are served as they are, heated and topped with butter or margarine. But they can be varied in numerous ways to tempt the family palate.

Carrots and Onions

HAVE you tried carrots and onions? Have the amah cube or slice the onions and boil them in a small amount of water in a covered saucepan. About 15 minutes before they are to be served, add a tin of carrots. Pour off the juice, add salt, pepper, and butter, and serve. Three medium-sized onions to one can of carrots is a good mixture. This is a change from the familiar carrot-and-pea combination which is likely to find favour with all except those who abhor onions.

Buttered Corn

ALTHOUGH buttered tinned corn is delectable in itself, it gets monotonous if dished up too often. A different flavour—and a colourful dish—is obtained by combining it with sweet green and red peppers and a bit of onion.

Chop the peppers and onion, cook in a touch of water about five minutes, add the corn, mix well, and cook about 10 minutes. Stir in a lump of butter or margarine, and your vegetable is ready for the table. Whole kernel corn is best for this dish, which is called "Savoury Corn."

Southern Corn Pudding

NOT well known among British people is corn pudding, a favourite with those who live in the southern part of the United States. This is more complicated, but your amah can master it under supervision. Creamed style corn is best for this dish. Here is the recipe:

2 cups canned corn
2 eggs, beaten lightly
1 teaspoon sugar
1½ tablespoons melted butter
2 cups scalded milk
1 teaspoon salt

Combine the ingredients in the order given, and add a sprinkling of pepper. Bake in a buttered dish in a slow oven (30 to 40 minutes).

Then there are corn fillers, which combine especially well with chicken, ham, or sausages.

Bean Dishes

TINNED green beans (also called French and string beans) sometimes prove pretty tasteless, but these too can be combined with other ingredients to produce a new flavour. Chop one or two slices of bacon into small pieces and fry. Add a tin of beans, mix well, cover the frying pan, and heat thoroughly.

Sweet-sour beans are another variation. Mix a third of a cup of vinegar with a tablespoon of sugar and stir into the cold beans. Heat well, stirring occasionally. Just before serving add a tablespoon of sweet relish and mix thoroughly. Your family may like more or less vinegar and sugar, but you'll learn that through experimentation, which is half the fun of cooking.

Cheese Asparagus

ASPARAGUS has such a wonderful flavour of its own that you hate to mention combining it with anything. However, if you're serving it hot as a main timon dish, you can't do better than topping it with cheese sauce.

Prepare a slice of toast for each member of the family. Place on it the heated stalks of asparagus. Pour over each serving a thick white sauce into which you have stirred one-half cup (or more) of savoury grated cheese (cheddar is especially good). Decorate with a ring of green or red pepper before taking to the table.

And maybe I had better caution newcomers about Hongkong peppers. I have discovered that great care must be taken in their selection since many of the red and green types in the markets appear to be sweet but actually are hot. My way out is to have the amah do the picking—and to taste before preparing.

MORE SILKS, MORE NYLONS

London

THIS year there will be more fully-fashioned stockings. More silks, more nylons, more rayons coming from the mills in greater—but alas still queueable—quantities.

Lord Hollenden, chairman of I. and R. Morley, spoke about the first postwar fully-fashioned silk stockings, due in the shops at the beginning of September. He also said: "There was now no shortage of rayon yarns in the hosiery factories, and that 60 percent of their stocking production for the rest of the year would be in fashioned rayons."

From June until the end of the year, more nylons than there had been so far would be distributed. About 800,000 dozen pairs of fashioned silk stockings would be produced by the manufacturers this year, of which about one-third were destined for export.

And he gave a FOOTNOTE FOR MEN: No silk socks for you—yet.

COOL, sweet recipe by Margaret Bates for STRAWBERRY MOUSSE, makes good use of over-ripened fruit.

One tin unsweetened milk, 4 teaspoons gelatine, 2 tablespoons water, 1lb. strawberries, 3-4 tablespoons sugar, a squeeze of lemon juice (or a pinch of citric acid), carmine.

Reserve one-third of the best fruit for decoration, mash and sweeten the remainder. Melt the gelatine in the water, whip the tin of milk until fluffy. Beat in the mashed fruit and gelatine, add carmine and lemon juice.

Pour into a glass dish and leave in a cool place until set. Serve decorated with the whole strawberries.

Anne Edwards

FALSE IDEA OF ROMANTIC LOVE

The institution of marriage is in danger of being wrecked by a FALSE idea of romantic love. A FALSE idea of romantic love is in danger of wrecking the institution of marriage, according to a prominent American sociologist. In the opinion of Dr. Margaret Mead, associate curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the dewy-eyed "April-May" feeling of a couple for each other is expected by too many to last forever. It doesn't, she told the National Conference of Social Work. And when it doesn't, she said, the marriage has none of the supports of 60 or 100 years ago to prop it up.

These supports Dr. Mead listed as: 1. Marriage within the same social group, as it existed among relatively isolated or stable communities of years ago. 2. Identical religious patterns of the man and wife; community morality. 3. Proximity to the elders, the parents and the older members of a community. 4. Pressure of communities small enough and stable enough to enable each family's intimate life to be subject to scrutiny of the neighbours. "The belief that marriage should be for love, and with little regard for soberer considerations of common sense," she said, "is a modern invention."

PARIS IS SHORT OF MODELS

By SALLY GRAM SWING

FRANCE is facing its most critical shortage yet—a dearth of beautiful girls of Marcel Renville, president of the largest Paris model agency, who is in a dither wondering where he will find enough beautiful girls to act as mannequins in the autumn collections.

"Beautiful women simply don't exist in France any more," Renville sighed. "Out of every hundred I see, only one really qualifies for the job of fashion model."

As this correspondent was interviewing Renville, a shapely blonde stalked out of his office putting. "Take that blonde girl who was just in my office," Renville said. "She won't do at all. She has an excellent figure and a pretty face—but she was much too short, and what a lack of charm!"

Renville's standards for beauty are so high that the average French girl is almost sure to fall down on one of the qualifications. In a recent model contest, 250 young women ranging in age from 17 to 30 paraded past Renville and a group of fashion experts. All wanted to be models. Only one qualified.

She is red-haired Elyane Evard, twenty-two-year-old daughter of a garage mechanic and a fashion model for five years. Her measurements: Height: 5' 6½"; neck: 13"; bust: 34½"; upper arm: 9"; waist: 22"; hips: 34½"; thigh: 21"; calf: 13"; ankle: 9".

Nevertheless Elyane is upset because her mother and father consider modeling "a kind of perdition."

And the life of a model is not too easy. "I don't like the model shortage has anything to do with the lack of beauties," Elyane explained. "Tall, slim girls, or any kind of nice girls will refuse to be mannequins as long as outsiders attach a stigma to the profession."—United Press.



A striking fashion at the 1947 Ascot was this veiled hat, setting off a print frock with a rose at the waist.

Mary's ring—a clear diamond...

She's Engaged!

Mary has a beautiful smooth-as-cream skin

Another engaged girl with a Pond's-care-for-complexion, Mary says "Pond's Cold Cream makes face care so easy." This is how she uses it, every morning and night.

She smooths Pond's luscious, soft Cold Cream gently over face and throat. Pats briskly to loosen and release dirt and make-up. Then she wipes off clean!

She rinses with more fluffy white Pond's, slipping the cream in little circles all over her face.

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...it's by Helena Rubinstein

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I have all the qualities that will help you achieve the kind of complexion you desire.

I contain lipoids, cholesterol and lecithin... plus 10,000 A.D.M.A. units of Vitamin D.

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TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET

BY PRUNELLA STACK

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty)

THE feet are often sadly neglected. It is only when they throw out signals of distress by becoming painful or developing corns or chilblains that they are taken notice of. Yet they deserve more than occasional casual attention, for, as the foundation of the body, their proper development is essential for grace, poise and balance.

The foot is one of the most intricate pieces of mechanism in the body. However, modern civilised conditions militate against proper foot development.

All too soon children's feet—in a plastic, growing state—are put into shoes which are often wrongly fitting, tight, or too small. It is, unfortunately, not at all unusual to see corns on the toes of young children who started life with beautiful, healthy feet which have been allowed to deteriorate.

This, however, need never happen. Foot care should begin at a very early age. We know the enjoyment with which babies wriggle their toes and play "with" them. They should be given every opportunity

to do so, unrestricted by tight socks or boots. Later, when the child starts to stand and walk, the feet play a most important part in maintaining the balance of the body. This can be seen by watching the way a child's toes grip the floor at this stage. The less shoes are worn then, the better.

The major causes of foot troubles are badly fitting shoes. Great care to secure the right fitting should be taken. A child's shoes must be fitted regularly to ensure that he has not grown out of them. Three-quarters of an inch to an inch clearance should be allowed for growth. A good fit around the heel and enough depth between the sole of the shoe and the upper part are other points to remember.

These factors also apply to adults' shoes. And here it is important to see that the heel of the shoe is directly below the heel of the wearer and does not run forward under the instep. It is worth while to wear low-heeled shoes for walking for the sake of the added comfort. If children's and adults' shoes are bought with these points in mind, excellent for strengthening the arches.

there is no reason why the feet should not develop as nature intended. Exercises which aim to strengthen and mobilise the feet are also most helpful. They take so little time to do that a few can be practised each day. Some easy ones are listed below.

FOR MOBILITY

1. Picking up a handkerchief.
2. Standing, curling the toes under, then flattening them to the floor.
3. Sitting, trying to separate the toes apart from each other, then bringing them together again.
Children will love these exercises and should be encouraged to practise them every day.

FOR STRENGTH

1. Heel-raising, lifting the heels and the feet (keep them together) standing on the ball of the foot, and dropping again. Do this smoothly without any jerk.
2. Continue heel-raising with a knee bend bending the knees when the heels are raised and straightening them when the heels touch the floor again. Hold on to a support if you find it hard to balance at first.
3. Standing feet together, roll the feet, lifting the insides off the floor and curling the toes inward. Return to original position. Excellent for strengthening the arches.

PAUL HOLT

Thinking Aloud

A WEST wind came to blow the winter away. The birds began their absurdities, ruffling their neck feathers and skittering from twig to twig like children at hopscotch.

In the night there was a roaring of waters and a pink fuzz of buds made the tree-tops hazy. The earth moved. Half across the earth, in Chicago, a physics professor named Dr. Edward Teller was writing about Another Wind. He was discussing the atom bomb we know as a weapon akin to the teardrop, the cross-bow or the blunderbuss.

He sees the aggressor of the future (the near future) launching radio-active products into the upper air where "reliable westerly winds" will carry them to their objective. Sufficiently strong radio-activity, the professor knows, will kill all living tissue.

A careless atomic aggressor, he thinks, might be too cute, poisoning the wind too strongly; so that it swept right around the world and caught him in the back of the neck.

But even this obstacle is not insuperable. With the proper choice he could ensure that his victim would be destroyed, while the radio-active products would have decayed by the time the west wind brought them round to his own country.

O Western Wind, sang the poet, when wilt thou blow that the small rain down shall rain. . . ? The earth moves unceasingly already at this coming horror, not yet indignant.

Woman-cheat

IN Regent-street there stands a man with a tray selling flapjacks. They are nearly all on view, but four, wrapped in tissue paper, he keeps to one side of his tray. When a woman stops to look he tells her that the price is 12s. 6d. . . "But those" (pointing to the tissue ones) "are stolen goods, madam. They are 30s."

The police say that four women out of five buy the stolen flapjacks. What they do not know is that the secret flapjacks were not stolen at all. They are exactly the same as the ones on open view, having been bought round the corner at a wholesale's not an hour before.

The police have told the hawkers, politely, to stop his lark, but they know that the whole problem is too big for them to tackle.

It is not the lawlessness of the dealer, the honest shortage, the ruthless demobee that makes crime today so fearsome a part of our lives. It is rather the secret desire of us all to break the law, to cheat the restrictions, to get something we are not entitled to.

Women, being predatory by nature and individualists by instinct, lead this sorry parade. If they had better wits we should be worse off still.

Age of innocence

ANGELA BRAZIL, favourite writer of schoolgirl stories for generations died at Coventry, aged 74. Her age was the age of walled-up innocence, when girls talked of a chocolate as "a pick-me-up" and a glass of lemonade was a debauchery.

Her schoolgirls were divided sharply between the worthy young one and the supposedly raffish young stranger whose experience had incited a visit "abroad."

Her definition of her desired heroine was as follows: "Trene Beverley, when she first left the shores of her native land, was a particularly lively, cheerful, jolly little Britisher, not at all bookish, and not accustomed to worry her head over any of the deep affairs of life, but ready to have a royal time with anybody of similar tastes and inclinations."

The taste of her children was quite wonderful. All the middle-aged mothers of today will remember her with a lightly passionate affection, and mourn that their daughters lack so cheerful a mentor.

Domestic details

A BATH is desirable, but not essential, replied Thingoe (Suffolk) rural council, refusing to let a cottage be used as a bathroom. A Chicago man has invented an alarm clock that will tell people to sleep with sweet chiming. . . . When a convict in Alcatraz who had asked for a correspondence course in English wrote that he was studying the language to write a book exposing Alcatraz, the prison governor confiscated his lesson books. . . . A boy of six, brought before Hastings juvenile court by his father, was stated to regard himself as "the man of the house."

Marginal note

YET another advantage which French films have over others is that the directors do not show you the most forceful scene of the heroine's face. They have a sense of proportion.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

A MAN applied in person to a certain department for a licence. "Have you already applied?" they asked. "No," said he. "I am applying now, as I said."

There was a search in the files. "We have had no application," they said. "Can I not apply here and now?" he asked. "Only after filling in the forms." Have you the forms? "You must apply for them." "Very well, I apply for them." "We cannot issue them without an application." Can I not make my application here and now? "You must apply first. If you wish to apply now, we can issue the forms, but only after application." "This," he shouted, "is my application. Give me the forms." "Sorry," they said. "We have had no application."

Sweet reasonableness

Her hesitation in this song was too deliberate.

(Music critic).

SHE was probably waiting for the audience to stop talking. Many years ago Sir Seymour Hicks was singing in a musical comedy. Two ladies in the front row of the stalls were having a discussion. Sir Seymour stopped singing and said, "Shall I finish my song, or will you two ladies finish your discussion?" "Whichever you please," answered one of the ladies. "It's a matter of complete indifference to us."

Invisible photography

TODAY I print the first invisible photograph, the latest triumph of science, designed to economise space. The picture you cannot see here is of Ludgate Hill, looking towards St Paul's. In the foreground you will not notice two buses, nor will you see the man who is running for a taxi.

Produce: But if it is invisible, how do we know it is there?

Myself: As usual, you take my word for it.

Inopportune

READING of a man who claims to be able to swallow the contents of two boxes of matches "without ill effect." I fell to wondering on human vanity. What a time that man has chosen for such a hobby. I suppose he would be still more vain if he could swallow two packets of cigarettes as well. One day, with a touch of malice, due to a shortage of his favorite food, he will begin to gobble up lighters.

Marginal note

YET another advantage which French films have over others is that the directors do not show you the most forceful scene of the heroine's face. They have a sense of proportion.

WILLIAM HICKEY

Flowers in Whitehall

THE flowers are once again blooming in Whitehall's window-boxes. But only geraniums.

I doubt whether there is in it the slightest political significance, but for those who care about such matters I report that red geraniums adorn the Treasury, War Office, Privy Council, and Ministry of Health. Whereas those outside the Home Office, Admiralty, and Foreign Office are copy pink.

At the Colonial Office: no flowers. By request?

THERE flew into London to visit us recently a burly, graying, fresh-faced farmer who hails from Connecticut. His place back home has the pretty name of Honey Hill, and though it was built in 1758 he is inclined to apologise for its modernity; that is, compared with our medieval standards.

I like to preserve the notion some Americans have that we all live in Tudor manor-houses, stiff with oak beams and warming-pans and four-poster beds and candle snuffers.

In the lush gold-and-greenery of his hotel suite, he and I talked farming. He had raised, he told me, "some dum' elegant hogs, and as for the apples he grew—'Boy, you should just get your teeth into one of those apples.'"

Of livestock, he owns two working horses, five cows, and 400 poultry, no more of his friends ever got short of butter and eggs.

LOCAL newspaper at Leamington reports that a reader, having taken delivery of a new car, came across a plate beneath the dashboard embossed, "Defective, not for export." Isolated case? Board of Trade officials said: "I can quite well imagine that cars which were absolutely fit would not be passed for the export market. But I wouldn't like to say whether they could be sold on the home market."

OPEN to offers for a coast-to-coast "hall and farewell" tour of U.S.—76-year-old Sir HARRY LAUDER, at present at his Lanarkshire grey-stone mansion "Lauder, Ha." "I'd love to tour America again a wee bit," he says, "but it depends on stopping. I've no fancy for flying at my age."



"Poor John—someone's written and blamed him for not feeding our racehorses as well as the French."

STANLEY MATTHEWS tells why he is known as

The wizard of dribble

I HAVE often been asked to explain my success as a dribbler.

Now, while there are some fans who enjoy watching me there are others who are stern critics of my style.

Some say I am not a match-winner and I have not the scoring capabilities of an Alec Jackson, Cliff Bastin or Joe Hulme.

Others say I do not get sufficiently "stuck in."

My reply to the first allegation is that I always try to play pure football, to confuse the opposing defence, and then make an opening by which a colleague in a more suitable scoring position than myself may finish off the movement.

To the second comment I say that if my career had depended on just how well I could get "stuck in," I would have retired from football years ago.

The science of football is to beat your opponent by superior skill, speed or tactics.

The player who chooses to stoop to tripping, ankle-tapping, or follow through with his boot after he has tackled is admitting he has not the craft to meet the opposition on equal and legitimate terms.

My confidence

TO dribble successfully the most essential factor is supreme confidence to beat an opponent.

If I even entertained the possibility that I was going to lose the ball when tackled I would be a failure.

I know I am going to beat the half-back or full-back, or both. If I can "show" the man tackling me the ball by taking it close to him, and then whip it past him, causing him to lunge, when he thinks he has cornered me, I will soon have caused an inferiorly complex from which my opponent will not easily recover.

A successful dribbler must develop his own superiority complex.

Next to confidence I rely on ball-control, fitness, an easy feinting trick, and a natural swerve.

What of speed? Speed as a rule is not essential to be a successful dribbler.

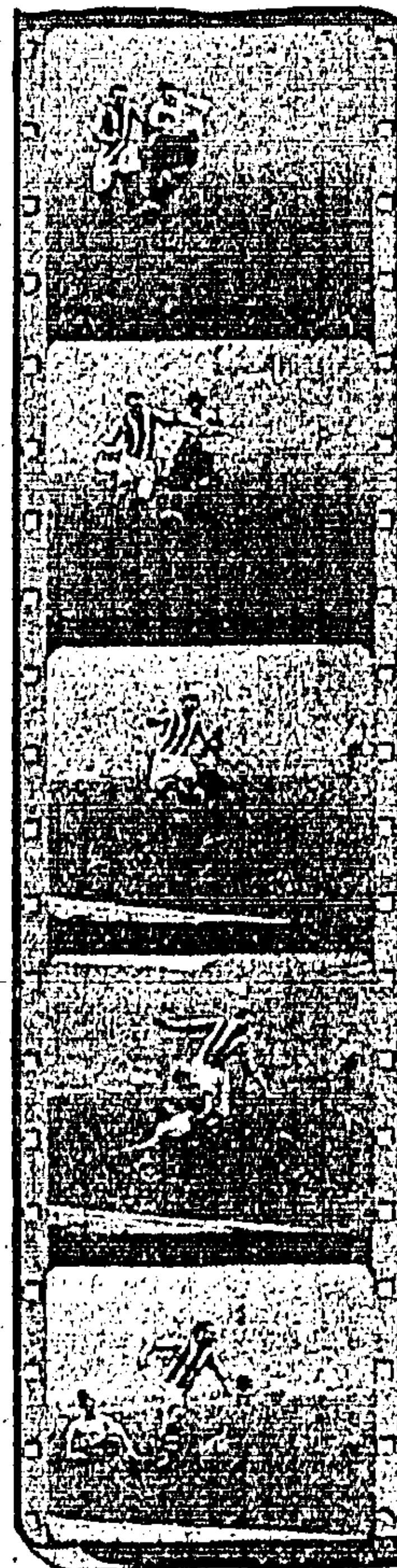
The requirement is quickness off the mark, and for this I suggest the would-be dribbler should practise sprinting laps of 20 yards.

This method is part of my training, because if I can outprint my opponent to the ball I am confident I can outwit him once the ball is at my feet.

Favourite trick

IF a back is running alongside me one of my favourite tricks is to feint him into running in the wrong direction by turning my right foot in, and causing him to believe I am going to turn to his right.

This movement is usually sufficient to cause the back to hesitate for a split second, but without stopping I



HOW HE DOES IT
—British Moulton News film.

push the ball forward with my left instep, and if all goes well I should be clear.

Eddie Haggood once said I dribble for the sake of dribbling, and am not content to beat a man once.

Eddie thinks I like to beat the same opponent several times to demonstrate my skill to the crowd.

This is not true, I dribble to get on top of the defence, hoping to destroy the confidence of my opponents.

Once I have the opposition in two minds, the path is clear to make openings for my own colleagues.

My answer to those critics who cannot understand why I do not cut in and score more goals is that as a young player I did cut in, and I did score goals.

I was so enthusiastic to make good at Stoke that my one aim was to get as many goals as possible, and at one period I was among the club's leading scorers.

But then I thought to myself that a winger, who could make scoring openings for the centre-forward and inside men would be of greater value to the team than the winger who wants to do the scoring himself.

So I concentrated on dribbling in such a way that it would throw the opposing defence out of gear.

To perfect this I spent many weeks practising with a ball at my feet and stakes in the ground.

Important rule

THE stakes, of course, were imaginary opponents, and although it was easy to dribble round these "dead men" knowing they could not tackle, I am convinced that my spell among the sticks served me admirably later in my career.

Another important rule for a winger to remember is to aim to centre to the far post.

I shall never forget the day these words of Soccer wisdom were passed on to me.

I was sitting in the Stoke dressing-room, a mere lad of 16, when Billy Meredith, the old Welsh wizard, and acclaimed by old-timers as the greatest of all wingers, approached me and said: "You show promise of becoming a good 'un, lad. Don't lose your head, and remember to place your centre for the far post."

Every footballer has one or two secrets. Another of my favourite tricks is to take the ball down the wing, close to the touch-line, and when challenged by this back, instead of turning in towards the goal, I flick the ball with my right foot to his left, and then sprint past him.

Here I must emphasise the secret of success lies almost entirely in timing.

It is essential to hold on to the ball until the last possible split-second before the back comes at you.

Under his nose

I THINK I can speak for most wingers when I say the wing-forward likes the back to come at him.

However, there is not any need to be alarmed when faced by a back who does not tackle at once, but waits for the winger to make the first mistake.

In this case the best plan is to take the ball up to him—right under his nose.

All that is left for him to do is to make a desperate late tackle. When you get a back in this state, the rest should be simple.

This move requires years of practice before it is perfected.

The inexperienced winger who attempts to hang on to the ball will find himself quickly dispossessed.

Next move

ONCE the winger masters this trick he will find it invaluable. The next move is to take the ball well down towards the goal—sometimes to within a few feet of the goal line.

This may start my critics screaming.

I am sometimes accused of wasting time and giving the opposing defence plenty of time to get into position, but my answer is that from this position it is impossible to make an offside pass.

Think back how many wing-breakaways are cut short by an offside pass.

SALOON BAR ART COMES TO CHELSEA

By JOHN SHIPTON

SALOON Bar Art has come to Chelsea. In the same room at the historic Six Bells in the King's Road where, it is said, King Charles the Second had clandestine meetings with Nell Gwynne, oil paintings, water colours, and etchings now hang on the walls. They are the work of artists rich and famous, struggling and obscure, who live and work in Chelsea's bohemian quarter. Exhibitors include such well-known figures as Alex Akerbladh, Bernard Adams, Alan Bowyer, Henry Carr, A. Egerton Cooper, Stanley Grimm, George Hill, Joseph McCulloch, Frank Potter, James Proudfoot, and Harold Workman.

Chief credit for Saloon Bar Art, it is generally agreed, goes to Mr George Hill. He discussed the idea with Mine Host, Mr A. Spong, licensee of the Six Bells and formerly of the Two Brewers off Leicester Square, and after a series of meetings, in which Egerton Cooper, Bernard Adams, honorary secretary of the National Society, took a leading part, Saloon Bar Art was born.

Most of the exhibitors have had pictures accepted by the Royal Academy. Mr Egerton Cooper, for example, tells me he has only been out of the R.A. five times in 40 years. He has been in the same Chelsea studio for 25 years, had a portrait of Winston Churchill accepted and "hung" by the Academy in 1943, and his chief contribution to the King's Road show is a portrait of Miss Green, daughter of the Chelsea frame-maker. He is 60, looks 20 years younger, and his hobby is salmon fishing.

ON SECRET MISSION

George Hill, who claims to have Augustus John's original Trafalgar Studio, was "hung" in the Academy this year. He was on a secret mission during the war, lived and studied in France for 25 years, and has worked with many famous painters.

Alan Bowyer, who has two ships and two landscapes in the exhibition, has been in Chelsea for 20 years. He joined the Navy in 1940, was two years in merchant ships on the aid-to-Russia route, and was commissioned in 1942. His painting of a Mediterranean convoy was sold to the Asiatik Steam Navigation Company in Calcutta, while his painting of the George in distress after a Mediterranean action, bought by his captain, now hangs in the Merchant Navy Club in Colombo.

Another of the exhibitors, Henry Carr, has had portraits of the Archbishop of York and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Bracewell Smith, accepted by the Academy. Alex Akerbladh is another well-known Academy exhibitor, having been accepted some forty times, while Frank Potter's floral study, now hanging in the Royal Academy, was one of the first pictures to be sold.

JUST HER WAY

This story would not be complete without reference to Mrs Eleanor Hart, agent and general adviser to most people in Chelsea's famous colony. Despite the inflated prices now charged for accommodation in all parts of London, Mrs Hart is still renting studios to artists at yearly rentals of £60 to £100. Her studios include workroom, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. It is just her way of keeping Chelsea to the forefront in the art world.

Visitors to the Saloon Bar Art exhibition go to drink a pint and discuss the merits of the various works, which are valued at some £2,000, and the success of the show can be judged by the fact that in the short time it has been running a total of £315 has been paid for some of the paintings. They have been sold at prices ranging from £5 to £500.

Although commercially minded these days, Chelsea's bohemians are little removed from the happy-go-lucky crowd of a bygone era; and Saloon Bar Art in the picturesque Six Bells, where Whitfield and Rossett discussed the art problems of their day, is a forerunner of further exhibitions.

Next week

The back I could not beat

DAVID LANGDON CARTOON





HOW ABOUT FEDERATION OF YOU TWO? (Copyright in all countries)

THE FRIGHTENED MEN... in the Kremlin, and in Washington

by RICHARD CROSSMAN
M.P. for Coventry East

ONCE again American-Russian relations are boiling up for a crisis. A year ago it was the shooting down of American aircraft by Yugoslav airmen which brought matters to a head. For a few sizzling weeks there was war hysteria in Washington.

Now Hungary is the trouble.

No one knows, or is ever likely to know, exactly what was the cause which finally made Prime Minister Nagy decide to extend this holiday in Switzerland indefinitely.

But it is clear enough that the Russians decided on a "clean-up" in Budapest—such as would be an everyday matter in the capital of one of the Soviet republics.

But what would be an everyday matter inside Russia has become an international incident in Hungary, which is supposed to have a parliamentary form of Government and to be under the joint control of Russia, America and ourselves. Seen from Moscow, the Budapest clean-up is a purely defensive reaction to the American loans to Greece and Turkey and the Truman declaration which justified them.

TIT-FOR-TAT

Might end in war

Every Russian believes that by these loans America has acquired air bases within bombing range of Baku.

Stalin argues that if Truman uses American dollars to make sure that Greece and Turkey are not forced in the Russian bloc, then he is justified in using his Russian methods for keeping Hungary out of the hands of Russia's enemies.

It is the Russian tit-for-tat in a game which, if it is allowed to go on, must end in a shooting war. That would be the Russian justification for their action in Hungary, if they really put their cards on the table.

What is our reply? First, that the Russians started this particular game. Directly Germany collapsed they began to push forward into Europe.

They set up puppet Governments in Poland, Hungary and Rumania. Tito in Yugoslavia is certainly not a puppet, but he is a Moscow-trained Communist.

In Greece the Russians backed the Communists, who dominated E.A.M. and are still keeping the civil war alive.

In Persia they tried to secure control of Azerbaijan and to break up a Central Government. Only after the Russians had begun their aggression did we begin to organise defence against it. And we can add that in our counter-action we have never used the Russian methods of rigging parliamentary democracy, of which the most recent example is the Hungarian change of Government.

CONVINCED

World is hostile

The trouble is that this sort of argument is sheer waste of time. The Kremlin still believes in Marxism. It is a clear and simple philosophy which teaches that all is fair in the struggle against capitalists. For that matter, against social democrats.

Convinced that he is surrounded by a hostile world which is determined to destroy the Soviet Union, the Communist believes that in sheer self-defence he must sometimes hit below the belt.

And Marxism teaches that he must always assume the worst about the people with whom he is negotiating.

Nothing we British can do or say is likely to change this Russian attitude for some time. It is too firmly rooted in the history of the Soviet Union since the days of the wars of intervention and the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

The only way to do business with the Russians is to understand who they are and so act on the assumption that they will stay that way for quite a time.

This does not mean appeasing them or accepting their principles. What it does mean is studying them carefully in order to calculate what their reaction will be to any line of policy we undertake.

It should not have been difficult, for instance, to predict that the American action in Greece and Turkey would be followed first by a deadlock in Moscow and then by a series of counter-moves like the Hungarian coup recently.

It is, in fact, very much less difficult to foresee the reactions of the Communists in the Kremlin, who are in absolute control of a vast political machine, than it is to predict the next move of an American Administration at the mercy of countless conflicting tendencies and pressure groups.

The Kremlin works on principles which are repugnant to us; but at least they are clear-cut and defined. It has a plan and carries it out.

U.S. POLICY

Volatile and uncertain

Washington has ideals of democracy which we British share, but its foreign policy is so volatile and uncertain that it scarcely merits the name.

That is not the fault of American statesmen, but of the American Constitution, which is designed to prevent anyone from obtaining sufficient power to carry out his will.

If we cannot trust the Communist to behave democratically—and, of course, we cannot—we can at least assume that he will always behave according to form.

With the Americans we are in a different difficulty. We share their beliefs and principles, but we can never be sure what they will do next. So we can never rely on them completely.

For example, we can all welcome Mr. Marshall's pronouncement on rebuilding Europe. But we should be foolish to rely on it, such it is always probable that a Republican Congress will refuse him the funds. After all, Britain is still using her scanty dollars to pay the costs of imports into both the British and American zones of Germany, months after the fusion plan was signed, simply because Congress cannot be bothered to vote the money.

So, too, we can agree with the Americans that the Russian conduct in Hungary is outrageous, but we should be foolish to take any action on the assumption that an America whose effective armed forces are smaller than our own will do anything about it. She may, but no one knows.

I do not want to minimise the blame which rests on Russia for the present impasse. It is very great.

By assuming that America and Britain were ganging up on her and by taking defensive measures on that assumption, Russia has made her worst fears come true.

By trying to force Eastern Europe into working for her she has produced violent anti-Communist movements and so created the conspiracies which she now wants to be suppressed—in violation of all democratic principles.

There are plenty of excellent reasons for losing patience and shouting: "Let's stop trying to work with Russia and line up with the Americans to halt totalitarian aggression."

But there is another side which Britons would do well to observe.

We sometimes forget that at Yalta President Roosevelt agreed with Stalin to divide Europe into a Russian and a Western sphere of influence, and that Hungary fell into the Russian sphere. The Russians have not forgotten this.

SEE-SAW

Effect of the veto

Again, at San Francisco, it was the Americans no less than the Russians who demanded a Great Power veto so that Washington should not be bound by any decisions of an international organisation to which they might object.

Now they are complaining of the Russian use of the veto.

The Kremlin observes such American failures to maintain a consistent policy and explains them, not as a weakness of American democracy, which is what they are—but as a piece of Machiavellian scheming, which they certainly are not.

They say: "We cannot trust the Americans, especially when they have the atom bomb. We must take precautions against them."

And so the see-saw goes on. On the one side, the frightened men of the Kremlin using Communist underground conspiracy wherever they can to combat the American menace.

On the other side, the frightened men in Washington trying to persuade Congress to vote dollars for the fight against Communism.

And between them stands Britain.

SANE ISLAND

In an insane world

Our first job is to remain sane in spite of the flood of Communist and anti-Communist propaganda. We hate praising ourselves, but today we are an island of sanity in an insane world.

We are the only country where the Labour movement is so strong that it can be contemptuous of the Communists.

We are the only democratic country apart from Australia and New Zealand, where even the Tories admit that laissez-faire has gone for good and that we have got to move towards a planned economy.

We understand better than the Americans and Russians that the conflict of ideologies is unresolvable. We have a few fanatics on both sides who welcome the division of the world into two blocs. But most of us know that our very existence depends on breaking that division down.

Secondly, we must realise that we cannot rely on either the Americans or the Russians to see us through our troubles.

We cannot rely on the Russians, because on principle they distrust us.

We cannot rely on the Americans because, though we can work together with them in war, in peacetime they are constitutionally incapable of maintaining a consistent policy on which we can reckon.

Thirdly, we must recognise that the hope of peace depends on the British Commonwealth pulling through the coming crisis, and regaining its economic strength.

Nothing matters as much as that—either for us or for the rest of the world. If we founder the American-Russian war is inevitable.

Fourthly, in order to regain our economic strength we must do business both with the West and with the East.

BEST WAY

Is to get trade going

If we can get American financial assistance in rebuilding Europe without impossible political tags, so much the better. It would save the U.S. from an otherwise inevitable slump, and it would ease our problems enormously.

If we can obtain timber and cereals from Russia—again, without political tags—that would also be good business, since we have got the machinery and the goods which the Russians desperately need.

But we should recognise that our future lies, as our past lay, in trade with the Commonwealth and with Europe.

And so we come back to the present crisis in Hungary. For Britain the countries of Eastern and Central Europe are not merely pawns in an ideological battle; they grow cereals and dairy produce which we need to avoid drastic food cuts when our dollars run out.

In return, they need our help to rebuild their shattered industries. The best way to strengthen democracy in Eastern Europe is to get trade going again across the Iron Curtain.

That trade will help us, too, to regain our economic independence and to become the steady influence between the frightened men in the Kremlin and in Washington.

TWO HONGKONG SHORTAGES

BY "CANDIDUS"

HONGKONG is suffering from two serious shortages. One is houses; the other, public opinion. The second is virtually non-existent. For many years before the last war, the Kowloon Residents' Association proved itself to be a live and constructive body, but in these days it seems to have lost its force. It is, however, still in existence, whereas the Peak Residents' and Mid-Levels Associations have not, as yet, revealed the slightest inclination to awaken from their long sleep.

(Sooner or later somebody will complain that rickshaws and chairs have not been restored to the Peak district, although they served a most useful purpose in the past.)

Such minor problems are of no particular urgency, whereas the housing problem presents a matter of extreme importance, and Government has reason to be ashamed of its failure to assist in practical manner the rehabilitation of the Colony generally and universally.

That it appreciated its responsibility was evidenced by the appointment of a Housing Committee, but the disregard for the recommendations of that Committee leads one to believe that the official gesture was an empty one.

NOTHING short of a public meeting of protest against official inaction would appear to be capable of swaying the minds of those who hold the reins, but, here again, the absence of public-spirited men is the reason for the community suffering in silence.

Of course, in the last analysis, the community is largely to blame. It is inarticulate to the

extent of complete dumbness. This unfortunate state may be due to long years of being completely ignored, but there should be some men of vision and action who could guide the masses along constructive lines. The empty pose of unofficial officialdom is now a stale joke, and it is surely time that a Residents' Association was formed, truly representative of every section of the community—a body which would no longer tolerate autocracy in its most unpleasant form.

As long as vested interests and cliques are allowed to dominate the Colony, so long will the taxpaying worm continue to wriggle and squirm in his helplessness.

DDT APPEARS IN MILK

The United States Congress has learned that DDT appears in meat, milk and butter of cows fed on crops dusted with insecticide.

Dr P. N. Annand, chief of the United States Entomology Bureau, testified at the House of Representatives' hearings for the United States Department of Agriculture that too much DDT may poison the soil and that it has permitted some pests to increase because it kills the parasites which destroy them.

"In addition to the soil hazard," said Dr Annand, "it has been found recently that there is considerable accumulation in the meat of animals that are fed on forage dusted with DDT. It builds up in the meat, particularly in the fats, and where forage crops are fed that have a high DDT residue, the amount that accumulates in the animal fat is rather astounding."

Asked by Representative Everett M. Dirksen, Republican from Illinois, if DDT's "toxicity is destroyed by preparing over a fire," the doctor said no. "It comes through just as toxic as when it was fresh," he said.

He said there is more concern over secretion of DDT in milk, because it concentrates in the butterfat, so that butter "may have fairly high quantities."—Associated Press.



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South Africa's New Housing Programme

The South African Government intends to spend £20,000,000 on housing during the next 12 months—an increase of £6,500,000 more than the previous year.

The total building target for 1947-1948, according to J. W. Mushet, Minister of Public Works and Building, is £16,000,000, allocated as follows: Housing 63 percent, industrial projects 17.5 percent, other building 19.5 percent.

The previous year's target was Housing 54 percent, industrial projects 16.5 percent, other building 29.5 percent.

"The most urgent tasks that face the government," said the Minister at a meeting in Cape Town of the Building Advisory Council, "are housing and industrial expansion and all our efforts must be directed in that connection so that the housing of the population of the Union may be speeded up and new factories brought to the production stage at the earliest possible date so that employment may be readily available for every worker in the Union and for those in the next few years under the Government's immigrant scheme."

The total amount expected to be utilised for building in the Union during 1947-1948, however, is £22,000,000 less than the previous 12 months. This is necessitated by the shortage of building materials, particularly steel.

Effects of U.S. Strikes

Referring to the effect of the strikes in the United States on the steel supply, the Minister said that it might soon prove necessary to divert labour and plant ahead with other classes of building work, such as housing, until multi-storey projects again could proceed normally.

"It is unpredictable," said the Minister, "when increased steel imports can be expected from the United States, but bearing in mind the powers of recovery of that country and provided labour troubles do not occur, we may expect to receive relief within the next six or 12 months."

The housing shortage in South Africa is extremely acute and the diversion of an additional £6,500,000 to home building is welcomed as doing much to reduce the number of homeless South Africans.

The Government, according to Dr H. Glickman, Minister of Public Health and Housing, had set itself a triple purpose—(1) to honour its commitment in respect of 6,000 dwellings for war veterans and other priority groups, (2) to bridge the gap between economic and sub-economic European housing by reducing costs, using new methods, new designs, new types and planned estates, (3) to break the back of the non-European housing needs by the new temporary native housing scheme.

New Types of Housing

New types of housing have been evolved. It was obvious that for the lower-rent houses South Africa would have to depart from the "bungalow" type. Semi-detached double-storey houses could be built and serviced much more economically. The aim was to bring down the cost per dwelling to below £1,000, for rentals between £8 and £7 a month.

The National Housing and Planning Commission had by the end of February last built 947 houses and 821 were in course of construction. It was hoped that 3,000 of the original 6,000 proposed would be built by the end of the year, and that the full programme would be finished by the time Parliament had to consider the fate of the Housing Act.

The estimated number of dwellings built or in course of construction by the Government itself and Government-sponsored agencies

in the past 31 months was 23,000. Added to private enterprise, the total was about 60,000. This was achieved in the face of a shortage of materials and other difficulties.

The gap between economic and sub-economic housing could only be bridged by reducing building costs by new types, small plots, and planned estates. The aim must be to produce dwellings which could be rented at amounts being paid today for sub-economic houses.

The Government intended to urge on local authorities the acceptance of a form of temporary housing for natives to provide many thousands of dwellings at small cost, using local materials and a very high proportion of unskilled labour. The decision was forced on the Government because in the past 12 months only 7,000 houses had been built for natives under Government-financed schemes. This was considered a poor contribution.

The natives had to be provided with houses as quickly as possible. If the cost was small, the houses need not be a long life and in perhaps 10 years could be replaced by more suitable types. The house that had been chosen was the "pillar and panel" type. Local authorities would organise unskilled labour to erect, under supervision, the framework and fix the doors, windows and iron roofs. The panels between the supporting pillars would be of local material.

WAR WITHIN 25 YEARS

Poll Of British Opinion

Sample surveys of British public opinion recently showed that about half the nation expected another war within 25 years.

Less than one Briton in 10 believes in the likelihood of peace during the next 50 years.

The surveys were made by "Mass Observation"—a Gallup poll type of investigating agency—at the request of an international society known as the "New Commonwealth," headed by Mr Winston Churchill.

The results were contained in the Society's latest report in book form, called "Peace and the People."

Although the surveys were made in 1948, the report said: "Today the number of optimists is smaller and the pessimism of the pessimists is deeper."

Investigations were made in the Hammer-smith section of London, which is strongly pro-Labour, and Shrewsbury, which is predominantly Conservative. The two areas were taken as typical because of their contrasting political leanings.

The report did not say how many were questioned, but disclosed these results: 49 percent of those approached believed war within 25 years was likely; 38 percent believed unlikely; 13 percent were vague or undecided.

The thoughtful Manchester Guardian said war had transformed Britain from a nation of wishful thinkers into one of pessimists.

"This argues that a popular vote might well be expected in support of an effective international peace organisation, but also that it would not be too hopeful a case," the Guardian said.—United Press.

SPORTS FEATURES

Why Shouldn't Hongkong Also Turn Out Olympic Champions?

(BY RECORDER)

Hongkong has always been a sportive sort of place and local directories were once in the habit of publishing long lists of Interports who had won their caps or their "blues" at cricket, football, hockey, tennis, or whatever else.

Once, in 1934, Hongkong entered a team of lawn bowlers in the Empire Games. Chinese football teams from Hongkong departing for Europe are given wide publicity in the European press as far afield as Prague. Much of China's Davis Cup and Olympic representation comes from Hongkong.

Yet, beyond what is done locally for football, little is ever attempted here in the line of promoting sport beyond its remaining a limited inter-club affair.

Some years before the war there was a movement on foot to host Hongkong's possibilities as a tourist centre. Anyone will recollect the huge ferry advertisements describing this place as being in the nature of a Riviera of the Orient.

The tourist trade has in the past and will in the future mean much to Hongkong. If it is to be promoted, attractions other than the few beaches providing changing room and refreshment facilities must be provided.

The idea of Hongkong as a centre for an inter-city Olympiad was mooted in the local press as far back as 1891. It was then suggested that "Interport" sports be held at athletics, sculling, swimming and racquets where our athletic prowess could vie with that of Singapore, Tokyo and Yokohama.

As the years rolled by, Interports did come into being and were for many years the feature of the sport season. Crowds rolled in, but there were certainly not crowds from all over the Far East.

HONGKONG'S OPPORTUNITY

An attempt to organise some form of sport here, other than football, that would attract visitors from further afield than Kowloon has yet to be made. There is no reason in the world why Hongkong could not develop names of a Far Eastern reputation in sports other than football. It is already, but little attempt has ever been made to build this place into a Far Eastern sports arena.

In 1946 we are to have something that we should have had years ago—a football stadium. We have yet quite a few things we want before the future of this place as a tourist centre grows into a feasible shape. We need an athletic stadium and a swimming pool with place to seat a really sizeable crowd.

The best athletic stadium we have here—we can almost call it the only one—is at Caroline Hill. The track is one on which Olympic sprinters have run the 100 metres in 16.8 seconds would not dare do anything better than 11.3 for fear of tearing carefully tutored muscles. The Filipino Olympic sprinters who passed through here in 1935 are case in point. They were better than even men in the "100" but they were taking it easy on their feet.

HE'D HAD IT!

An even more remarkable incident that demonstrated "star" opinion on the Caroline Hill Stadium concerned the Filipino Olympic high jumper, Simeon Toribio, twice bronze medal winner at Amsterdam and Los Angeles, who had a bad mark to his credit of nearly 6 feet 7 inches and was fairly constant at about 6 ft. Toribio cleared the bar at Caroline Hill at 8 feet and announced he would not jump any more. Asked why, he

explained that the pit was too dangerous for a descent from a dizzy height.

Yet, when the cream of Hongkong's best athletic prowess gets together as it did in the Open to the Colony meets organised by the South China Athletic Association, marks were set that approached most of the Filipino efforts.

I personally recollect seeing a long jump at Caroline Hill of just over 23 feet. Carlos Ramirez, the Filipino Champion, who has cleared over 25 feet, was only an inch or two better at Caroline Hill.

I have seen a high jump of six feet done here at Boundary Street from a grass take-off by Cpl. Walter Land. He could hardly have done better without taking the risk of turning his ankle on hitting the edge of the pit, not designed for 6-foot high jumpers.

NO ORGANISATION

If we look through a list of local records, excluding the Filipino performances, they are not unimpressive. Still they are miles behind those of Ceylon, where the AAA is well organised and the population is about the same. They are behind even those of Singapore.

The trouble with this place is that there is no organisation where athletics are concerned, worse than that there is no fixed season. The same applies to swimming, where there is a little more organisation and some attempt at a season, but still that lack of a "tuning up" process through a season of organised meets that is the practice in most places where good swimmers are produced.

There is no reason why Hongkong shouldn't produce a better-than-24 second sprinter over 50 yards free style. This place should fairly reek with swimming talent. The explanation is that there is no incentive to "star" unless he is Chinese, have a chance to compete for laurels other than purely local?

Transformation For Olympics

A last-minute transformation will be made at Wembley Pool and Stadium near London for the 1948 Olympic Games. A seven lane swimming track is to take the place of the speedway and greyhound tracks in the Stadium and the Pool will have a new floor placed over it for the boxing events. The actual foundation of the running track will be laid at an early date and ground speedway racing will continue on special tracks laid over it, the latter being removed within seven days of the Games and the running track completed.

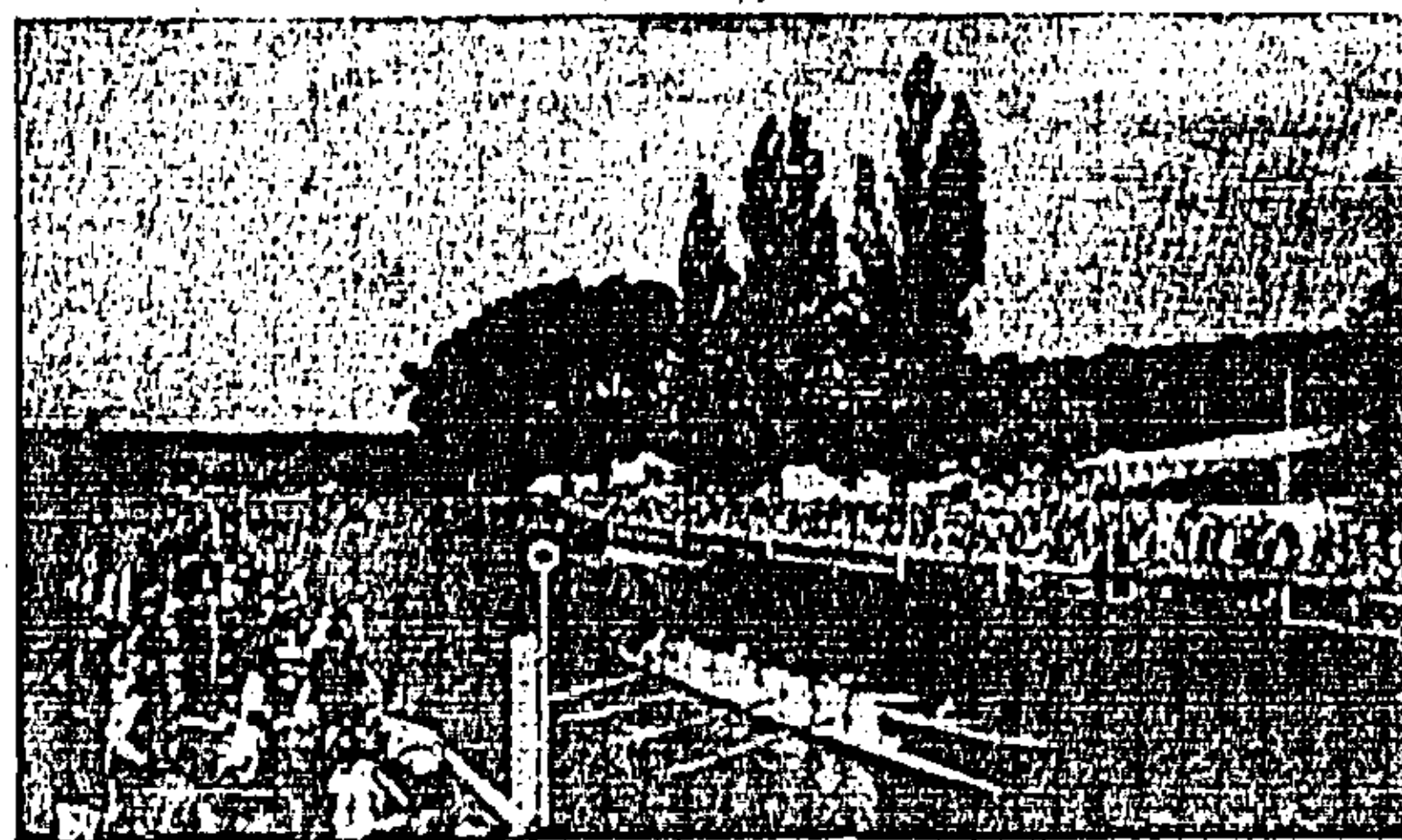
Among other events for which accommodation has been arranged are shooting at Bletchley (August 2 to 6), bicycle track events at the Herno Hill track and rowing at Henley (August 12 to 13). For the cycle road race Richmond Park may be used and horse events will take place at Windsor or Aldershot.

For the English Olympics Athletics team will no doubt be Major G. H. G. Dyson who has been offered an appointment as athletics coach by the English Amateur Athletics Association.

For the Games which will open on July 29 and close on August 14, an Olympic Village will house 3,000 competitors. A Government committee will decide where this will be situated.

Big Prize Money For Golfers

Professional golfers in Britain are presented with a record fixture list for 1947. There are to be at least fifteen major events, and the total prize money at stake exceeds £25,000. The British Open Championship, held by Sam Snead of the United States, was concluded yesterday.



This general view of the regatta course at Henley illustrates the beauty of the setting for the most notable event of the rowing world.

MOST UNIQUE EVENT IN ROWING WORLD

1947 HENLEY REGATTA ENDS TODAY

Henley Royal Regatta is a unique event in the rowing world. Great Britain was the birthplace of rowing, and from the earliest days Henley emerged as its premier regatta. The first regatta took place in 1829, and with the exception of the two war periods, it has been staged annually since that date. Its Grand Challenge Cup and Diamond Challenge Sculls have come to be regarded as the blue ribands of rowing and sculling. The article below is by R. D. Burnell, who rowed for Eton and Oxford before the war and is now a member of the Regatta Committee.

Henley on Thames is a quiet Oxfordshire town, lying in the Thames valley between Reading and Maidenhead and about 35 miles West of London, in one of the most beautiful parts of England.

For two weeks ending today, Henley is a hive of activity, and the focal point of the rowing world. The regatta itself lasts for only four days, but crews and visitors arrive more than a week in advance. Acres of white tenting, brightly coloured flags and the blazers of the competing crews combine to give the town a festive appearance.

The river is busy with all kinds of craft. In the enclosures the stands are prepared, the green lawns beautifully mown, and the flower beds bright with flowers for Henley is not only a rowing event—it is also one of the most important social occasions of the summer season in England.

The Regatta course is as near perfect as can be, a straight mile and 570 yards (about 1,670 metres) of placid Thames water. It is set between the green hills of the Thames valley, Berkshire on the one side and Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire on the other.

In most summers there is little stream, and though the prevailing wind sometimes favours the Bucks station at the top of Temple Island, experienced oarsmen are agreed that it is a fair course.

Only two crews row in a heat, so that it is always a straight fight. Three crews can row abreast on a shorter course, but this has seldom been used. It may have to be used for the Olympic Regatta in 1948 however, when it is necessary to have three crews in a heat.

CHIEF EVENTS

The Regatta is organised by the Committee of the Stewards of Henley Royal Regatta, and runs with smoothness and regularity which has become a by-word in British rowing, in spite of the very heavy programmes.

The most important event is the Grand Challenge Cup for eights, open to all amateur rowing clubs. The Stewards Challenge Cup, for coxswainless fours, is raced under the same rules and is the premier four-oar rowing event.

Next in importance are the Diamond Challenge Sculls, open to all amateur scullers. Indeed, outside Great Britain, this event is probably held in greater esteem than the Stewards Cup and attracts by far the greatest foreign entry.

The remaining open events are the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cups for pairs, and the Double Sculls. Introduced at the 1936 Centenary Regatta when the 1936 British Olympic pair, Eversford and Southwood, defeated the Italians Scheril and Broschi.

The other events are less important because entry to them is limited. Firstly, there is the Ladies' Challenge Plate for eights from British Colleges and Schools. In British eyes this ranks second to the Grand and it is, in fact, next in the standard achieved, but it has, of course, no foreign entries. The third race for eights is the Thames Cup which has lately attracted an increasing overseas entry, particularly from American schools, such as Kent School and Tabor Academy. The qualification is as for the Grand, but no one may compete who is also competing in the Grand, Ladies, or Stewards, or has ever won the Grand or Stewards.

BRITISH SPECIALITY

Similar in conditions to the Ladies' Plate and the Thames Cup are the Visitors' Challenge Cup and the

This Is Why The "Babe" Can Hit Those 280-Yard Drives

SO it turned out that Mrs Mildred ("Babe") Zaharias, the tough little lady from Texas, lived up to all her advance publicity—and did win the British women's golf championship.

All the experts were inclined to scoff at my story of her 280-yard drives, immense stamina, and magnificent temperament. Why, some of them wrote her off, slight unseen, as another John Montague.

And you know what happened to Montague. Boosted as a golf wizard, capable of beating the average player with a pick and shovel, never mind a set of clubs, he turned out to be a false alarm.

Not so the now celebrated Mrs. Zaharias, who is certainly some baby.

She won up there at Gullane almost as she lived, to set the experts dancing a fandango in the streets as they hail her as the world's greatest woman player of our time, if not all time.

THE WORKS AT IT

What is the "Babe's" secret? How can she slam that little white ball harder and further than it has ever been slammed by a woman before?

I answer that there is no secret about her golf. Quite simply, she works at the game. Most other women don't. Eddie Hamilton, former holder of the Scottish amateur title, tells me that the "Babe's" power can be traced to the steel-like wrists and muscles she built by training for the Olympic javelin throw, which she won at Los Angeles in 1932.

I agree. She developed as an athlete first, doing special setting-up exercises to tone her back, shoulder and arm muscles, and as a golfer second.

That's not all. A golfer is just as good as his legs. Here, I report that the "Babe's" underpinnings were powerful enough to win her the Olympic hurdles title at the ripe old age of 17, and she has seen they have stayed that way.

Yet with it all, toughness and the razor-keen will to lick the other girl, she is feminine enough.

The Gullane "weekly" often saw her flossing in her handbag—not for glucose tablets or a soothing cigarette, but for her lipstick and powder compact.

Not that the social side of the championship appealed to her. She didn't come all the way from her Denver home, where her ex-wrestler husband promotes sports shows, for the clubhouse gossip.

No, she was there to take the British title to the States for the first time. So, every evening at 6.30 she went off to bed and had her dinner sent up to her room. Twelve hours' solid sleep, then she was up to sprint around the hotel grounds and go through her routine of physical exercises.

Here you may say, quite justifiably, that fitness alone never yet won anything at golf. I am with you—and so is the "Babe."

SHOULDER-PUNCH

She has what it takes to make a world-beater. It can be summed up in one word—technique.

This technique may be different from accepted standards in women's golf—she hits those 280-yard drives from the tee via "shoulder punch" rather than follow-through—but it is near perfection.

Like the Sunday Express Golf Correspondent, who brings expert opinion to my analysis of the "Babe" as the super-golf machine: "Mrs Zaharias conforms to the current American pattern of a hitter rather than a swinger. Very strongly made, length comes from

My world of sport

By

PAUL IRWIN

the power in hands and wrists which bring the clubhead through the ball with a speed exceptional for a woman. "This strength of hand and wrist gives her two more qualities. There is the ability to make the ball into the green from the long iron shots downwards, combined with brilliant powers of recovery from the rough."

WONDER SHOT

One shot comes to mind. After her opponent played a beautiful shot eight feet from the flag, the "Babe" pitched four feet past the pin and brought the ball back six inches on the bounce.

No other player in the field could have done such a shot. Yet the "Babe" kept on bringing them out of the bag.

It all adds up to make her the world's best woman golfer. What a match we should see if Joyce Wethered, more polished and making fewer losing shots, could roll back the years and play the "Babe." Fosterling—The "Babe" leaves Gullane on the right note. She writes the club to say everything possible was done to make her welcome and she enjoyed a sporting contest.

MANNION'S FUTURE

"It's a disgrace," says David Jack, manager of Middlesbrough, commenting on the news that Wilt Mannion, his star inside forward wants a transfer.

The Ayresome Park chief should know. Records show that he was twice bitten by the wander-hug, leaving Plymouth Argyle for Bolton and then moving to Arsenal for £20,000 in 1939.

David adds that Mannion, who cost nothing, will not be allowed to go. I don't think he really means what he says, always assuming the player presses for a change.

A restless footballer, no matter how brilliant, is never worth keeping. If Mannion feels his future lies in London, as I think he does, Middlesbrough can do nothing about it except, finally, pocket the £20,000 transfer cheque.

LOUIS RICH-AGAIN

Having carved out something like £1,000,000 with his first, Joe Louis can look forward to a comfortable old now he has wiped off all debts, including a particularly horrible sum for income tax.

John Roxborough, who manages the world champion, says Joe's finances have been straightened out very nicely, thank you. He has two blocks of flats in Chicago, a couple of flats in Detroit, where he once worked as a motor mechanic, a house in Michigan, and a farm.

If that isn't enough, Joe is due to start receiving £100 a month for life on two fully paid annuities at age 40, should pick up £10,000 a year from shares in a soft drink company, and has more cash stashed away in life insurance.

Sickening Talk Of Our Decadence In World Sports

(BY ARCHIE QUICK)

This talk of British decadence in sport and the supremacy of foreigners sickens me. Of course we have consistently lost. Of course it is depressing. But there is a very good and proud reason for it.

They were getting on with their games while we and Germany were at each other's throats in a life and death struggle which, I am told, has been beneficial to these unconquerable invaders from overseas.

Australia's and South Africa's sons and daughters gave of their best during war but no buzz bombs fell on the Union or the Commonwealth to interfere with play. Don't tell me either that the dams and fires of these winning French horses were starved a year or so ago when they were foaled. And while our golf courses were being ploughed in for food or churned up by tank practice American golfers were driving, pitching and putting their way round prodigious circuits. Keeping in touch with their clubs while our boys had to keep in touch with their rifles, especially those youngsters who would normally have been in the forefront now.

And I seem to remember during the war years reading about regular boxing bouts at Madison Square Garden.

I am not bitter. It just couldn't be helped, but for goodness sake let us have a little ray of sanity on the cause of our present non-success. It all happened before immediately after the last war and for the same reason but we managed to climb back and we shall do so again.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Meanwhile let games be played without our leading writers rubbing too much salt into the wounds. Having said that what of the future?

Boxing: Our only hope is Randolph Turpin, with Jackie Patterson likely to lose us our only world crown.

Horse racing: More French wins at Ascot as last year.

Henley Regatta: Strong challenges from America, South America, and France but with British oarsmen just about holding their own.

Cricket: Despite what happened at Nottingham I am certain we shall win rubber against the South Africans surprisingly strong though they are proving to be.

Swimming: French threat for one or two of our titles.

Cycling: Safe in the hands of Reg Harris who can beat the world. Athletics: Thanks to the West Indies not much chance for foreigners up to the quarter mile. Britain good enough to win at middle distances, and Europeans likely to win over mile.

Revening to golf, for first time America holds everyone of our championships and cups: Men's Open, British Amateur, Women's Amateur, Curtis Cup, Walker Cup and Ryder Cup, but I am fairly confident someone like Cotton or Rees will wear back the Open trophy won by Sam Snead last year on at least it will come to the Empire through the agency of Von Nida or Locke.

Arthur Peall says:

STRIKER was left on yellow after a foul, as shown on left of diagram. Marker decided against a free-ball appeal because yellow could be hit full.

BLACK and PINK are taken as a decision. The rule is that a striker is not allowed to touch any part of yellow by a direct shot in a straight line of the cue-ball, and as blue prevents him hitting the extreme left of yellow he is entitled to a free-ball.

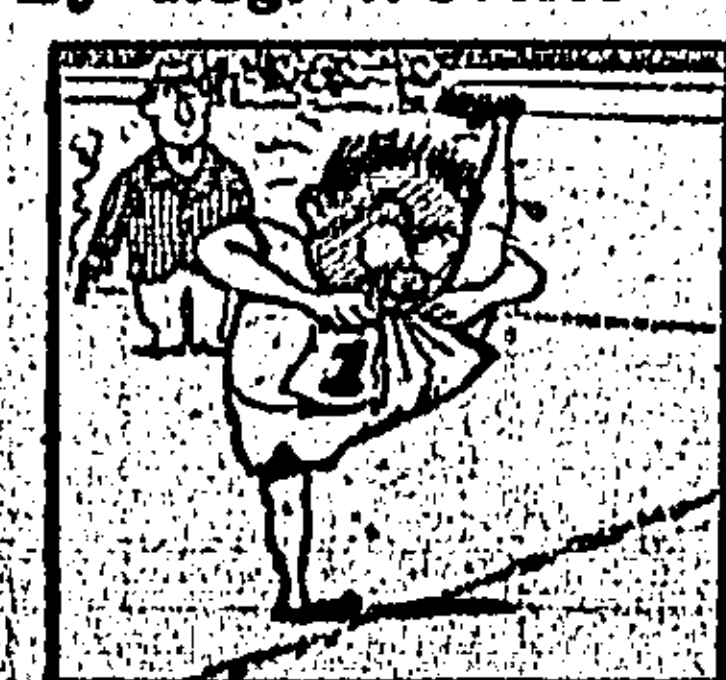
Right of diagram shows cue-ball, pink and black in line, black on brink of pocket, with pink almost touching. Striker places direct but cautious stroke, cue-ball stops short of pink, marker awards "six away."

Opponent also plays cautiously and leaves cue-ball almost touching pink. Marker again awards "six away," then orders player of next stroke to hit pink. This decision was challenged, but is in accordance with the rules.

SPORTING SAM



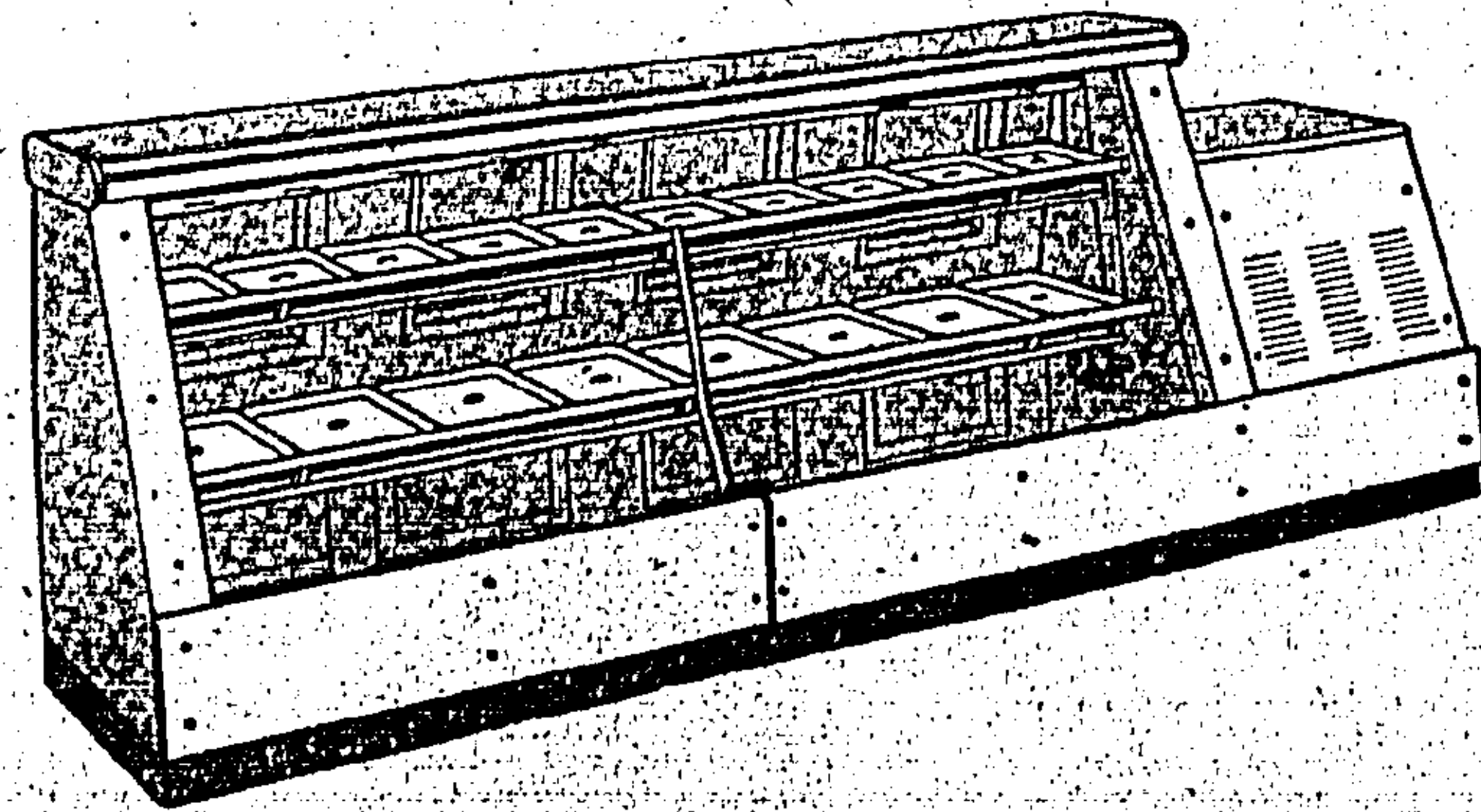
By Reg. Wootton



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Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Noah's ark came to rest upon the mountain of—
Ararat, Mount of Olives, Carmel, Zion?

2. Is this quotation correct—
"O to be in England Now that April's here?"

3. A fellmonger—
Climbs peaks, deals in skins, slaughters cattle, buys timber?



4. This is not a corner of England. Do you know where? A clue: go south but watch north.

5. The Serpentine is in—
Green Park, Hyde Park, Regent's Park, Kensington Gardens?

6. Which of these authors started their careers as doctors—
Somerset Maugham, Francis Brett Young, A. J. Cronin?

7. Can you name a hard wood that will not float? A famous hill is named after it.

8. The Royal Family have recently seen the wild, stoops and kopies. What are these?

9. The Domesday Book was compiled in the reign of—
William the Conqueror, John, Henry IV., James I., Victoria?

10. What is PAYE?

Married Quarters For RAF

Temporary accommodation has been provided for RAF families returning from overseas who have no homes in Britain. It is at Cranage, near Crewe, Cheshire, for airman's families, and Hethel, near Norwich, for officer's families.

Cranage has 75 quarters in converted wooden huts and Hethel 25 quarters in converted Nissen huts. Living at both is mainly communal meals, for example, are taken together in one dining hall.

Normal married quarters in Britain are all occupied, and it is not possible to offer them immediately to repatriated families.

The widow is a bit of a witch



By 'JAN'

THE last case of witchcraft in England was 150 years ago, when three Bliford witches were hanged at Exeter, or so the history books tell us. History is nothing if it is not accurate, and in this case it is not.

For in my own district we have Widow Ash who was active only lately. Widow Ash is such a garrulous little body that I have often wondered whether or not she had been vaccinated with a gramophone needle. She has been married three times, but has talked her husbands into the grave, and now, at the age of 70, she owns more land in the parish than anybody else, though she started with only a tongue and two chickens.

In spite of her wealth she continues to live in a small thatched cottage which looks like a teacup on the hill, preferring to let her properties, and it is certain that the rents she collects line her mattress, for Widow Ash trusts nobody.

If you should enter her kitchen, you would not see a jar of toads' eyes, or a basin of frogs' livers, nor have I ever noticed a twig broom lying about. She has none of the past clutter which one associated with a witch, nor has she any of the new.

There is no planchette, horoscope or crystal; she does not festoon her sitting-room with mass-produced emblems of luck, nor has she any books on Black Magic, Necromancy or Spells lying around.

Yet for all that, we know Widow Ash is a witch, though of course we do not call her that. We merely say it is better not to "cross her path," and we cherish her blessing and fear her curse.

I have often looked into that place, which is like a walnut, but I have never been able to stare into her eyes, for whatever is behind hers is stronger than what is behind mine, and I think it is that which we all know and none of us can explain.

But now Widow Ash's activities have come to a head. It appears that a neighbour of mine, called Lewis, consulted her because his old sow had produced all dead pigs at her last three litters. Widow Ash cured the sow which the vet had been unable to do, for her prescription was that he should drive the old pig down to the beach and leave it there whilst the tide turned four times.

When the cow produced 10 piglets all very much alive, Widow Ash's stock naturally went up in Lewis's estimation, though whether or not there is any justification for this it would be difficult to say.

Personally, I believe that when she told him to take his sow on to the beach for four tides she was merely saying in a picturesque manner that the sow needed salt, and knew that it would find it on the beach by licking the rocks. How often has one found that an old pony, an ailing calf, has gone down to the beach and spent the day licking the salt rocks and returned very much rejuvenated?

Well that is what led Lewis to consult Widow Ash again, but this time with more serious results. He had taken to sleep-walking, and from getting up at night and walking into the other room, he had progressed to dressing and going into the stable, where he would wake up and find himself standing by his old grey mare. However, there is nothing particularly embarrassing in sleep-walking so long as one wakes up.

The trouble is when you wake and find that you have let all your cows out into your corn, and put sugar into the petrol tank of your own car, and this was the sort of thing Lewis found he was doing. He would work hard all day only to get up in the night to undo his best efforts. So he consulted Widow Ash.

The next thing I knew about the matter was when I saw an inspector glaring over one of Lewis's gates where he kept some young steers.

He asked me if they were mine. I looked at the thin, hungry beasts and replied that they were not. He asked me where they were, and went off to see Lewis.

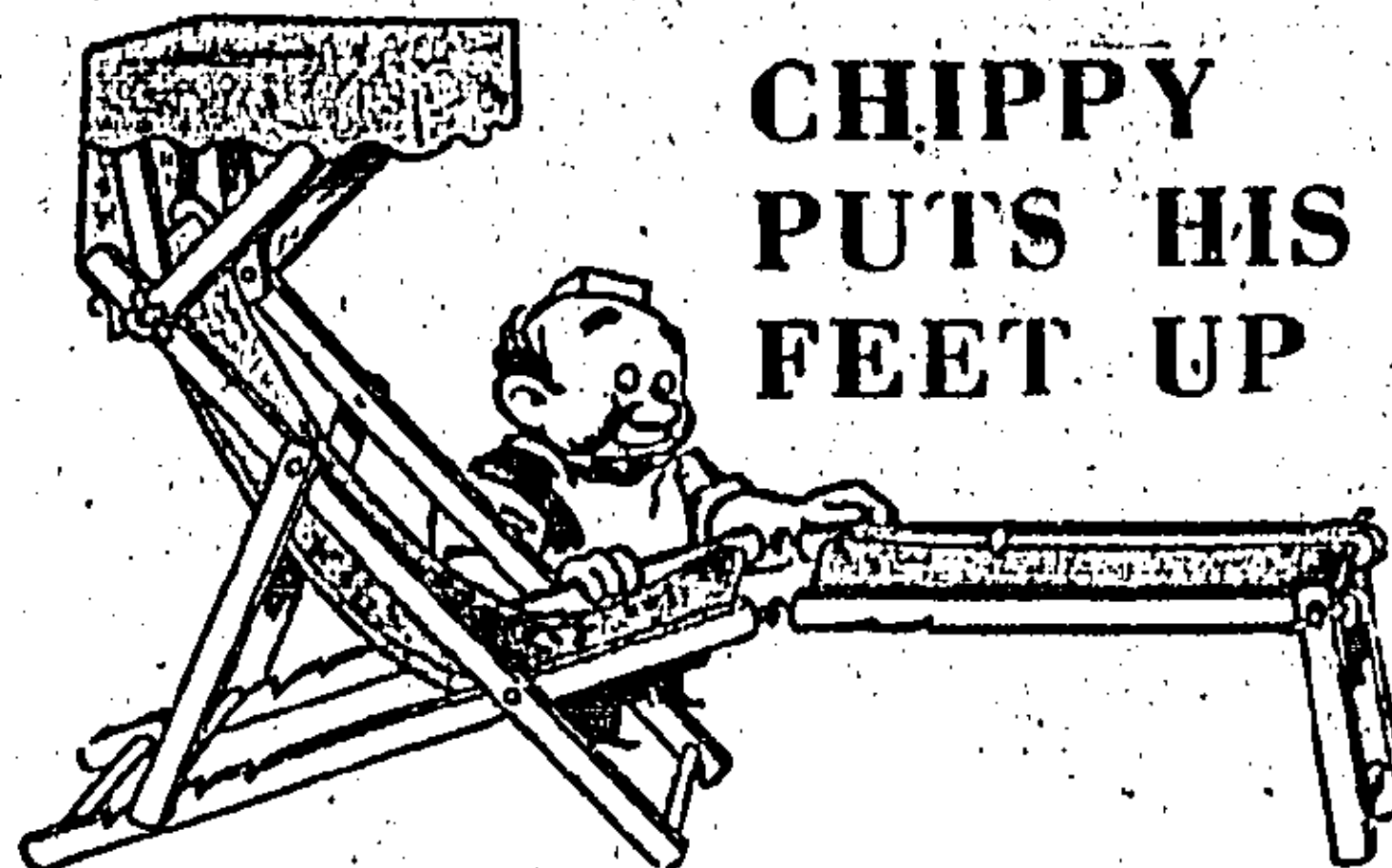
I stood looking at the animals and could not understand why they looked so poor and thin, for Lewis had always kept his stock very well, but here they were in a bunch, prying themselves up without a gust of hay or a mangel between them. I knew that Lewis was not ill, for I had seen him every evening at the pub, and while I had noticed he was quiet, I had not thought there was anything wrong with him.

Then the matter came out in the country court to which Lewis was summoned for cruelty to his own stock. With great patience, the judge tried to discover why this farmer who had a yard full of stock with corn, hay and roots, could not go across the road to feed his own bullocks for his own profit.

The question was put to him, and he replied "Well, your worship, I would have fed them beasts only I couldn't go across the road." "And why?" asked the judge, and shamefacedly Lewis gave this explanation, "You see," he said, "Widow Ash told me that I would get over my sleep-walking if I never crossed the road no more."

"And did you?" asked the judge, getting interested.

"Well your worship, he replied, "I have been so worried about them bullocks without anything to eat I haven't had a wink of sleep for over a week."



CHIPPY PUTS HIS FEET UP

RECENT sunshine has made us think of getting ready for lazy days in the garden.

Perhaps, like me, you have a couple of old deck chairs—one quite good still, the other only useful for timber. Look at the illustration to follow me while I tell you how I made one de-luxe model out of two.

First I made the extended seat, 2ft. 4ins. long, cut from the timber of the old chair that has the notches in the legs. 4ins. long, are the top part of the old chair's front legs and back rest.

Fix them to the extended seat, with two strong bolts with wing

nuts, then fix the whole extension to the chair with two screw eyes and two cup hooks, as shown. Tack on the canvas at each end.

The canopy is made of the back strut and 13ins. of the front legs of the old chair. Both should be planed down to make them lighter, and the legs must be made about 1½ins. narrower to fit inside the main framework.

Fix the canvas by tacking it to the four top corners and alpping it over two small hooks on the underside of the framework near the top. You can see these in the drawing and also the way to fix the canopy to the chair by bolts with wing nuts, one on each side.

TANK TESTING GROUND FOR MOTOR INDUSTRY

The Government station at Chobham, Surrey, equipped at great expense during the war for testing tanks and all fighting vehicles, has been put at the disposal of the British motor industry to improve their products, and the offer, made by the Ministry of Supply, has been accepted.

Export cars of the future, particularly, as well as heavy goods vehicles, can now be tested in a cold room on the station—largest room of its kind in the country—where their engines can be run in temperatures as low as 90 degrees below freezing point. And insertion of an iron shell into the room enables a tropical test to be made in a heat of 105 degrees, plus 100 percent humidity.

The station has a dynamometer tunnel, which can also house a complete vehicle, in which tests can be made of power output up to 1,000 h.p. and of the temperature rises involved. One maker of heavy vehicles has already tested his products in this tunnel and is reported to be highly pleased with the results.

There are also special test beds; measuring instruments thought to exist nowhere else in the world—not even in the United States; rigs for testing suspension and other working parts; shock-testing machinery; and other specialised equipment. Vehicles can be festooned with recording and measuring instruments while under test.

The Ministry also propose to provide a "rough course" on their land at Chobham—not on the Common.

This will permit vehicles to be "field-tested" in the roughest conditions. Although this "rough course" is about 1½ miles long and will certainly prove valuable, the motor industry still intend to search for an airfield or other land where high-speed tests of their products can be made, as was the case at now-defunct Brooklands.

FLICK MADE BATHTUBS FOR ADOLF

Hitler's bath was so important to Germans that one of the world's biggest iron and steel magnates was interested in the quality of the tubs.

This ironical situation was disclosed in a document that may be introduced in the trial of Friedrich Flick and five of his associates who formed the giant industrial combine known as the "Flick Concern." They are charged with helping to form the German war plan.

The paper is a letter written to Flick by a subordinate, Moeller, who wrote in 1936:

"I want to tell you about the order for 11 bathtubs for the house 'Weihenfeld' Obersalzberg."

"We have been told that these bathtubs are partly for the personal use of the Fuehrer. We certainly will take care that these bathtubs are of the best quality."

No Heils. Moeller signed the letter, however, without the "Heil Hitler" then current. He used instead "with German greetings," whatever that means.

U.S. prosecutor Charles Lyon dug up the document in the preliminary preparation of the case against Flick, first industrialist to be tried as a war criminal. Lyon commented:

"This is the man who insists he had little connection with Hitler and was only a businessman."

Associated Press.

Canada's New Soybean

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa is distributing 30 precious bushels of a new variety of soybean to registered Canadian seed growers in the hope of a 30-fold multiplication this year.

The new variety, "Capital," was developed especially for the Ontario climate by Dr. F. Dimmock.

The new bean matures early, has high yield and oil content and grows tall enough to permit the use of a combine for harvesting. Of all varieties tried by the United States Agriculture Department in nine official tests in northern areas last year, "Capital" proved to have the highest oil content.

Despite numerous requests from the United States for seed, all supplies are being retained in Canada and multiplied as rapidly as possible to give Ontario farmers the first benefits of the new variety.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



Marshall's New Aide To Streamline U.S. Department Of State

BY WILLIAM HARDCASTLE

"Streamlining" the State Department will be Robert A. Lovett's main job in Dean Acheson's shoes as United States Under-Secretary of State.

He is the man picked by Secretary of State George C. Marshall to do away with what are considered to be many outmoded departmental practices, reorganise the methods whereby policies are fixed, and generally tighten up the United States Government agency which is carrying the brunt of what Marshall himself has called "the battle for peace."

German All Want To Emigrate

An emigration bureau has been established in Berlin. It is doing a rush business. Nobody appears to want to stay in Germany any longer.

The majority of people who wish to emigrate are homeless refugees without relatives. Seventy percent of these are men, the remainder women.

Most of them have professions. They are mainly engineers, doctors, skilled workers and farmers without land. Their average age is between 30 and 40, but some are 60 years old, and others only 14.

They have definite plans, and English-speaking countries are favoured. The emigration bureau advises Argentina and Brazil as the best bets. Officials say that many letters received from these two countries prove their population to have a friendly attitude towards Germans.

The bureau at the moment is busy registering names only. The final selection can only be made when arrangements have been completed and consent of the Allied forces obtained.

Two For Russia

The Control Council law currently prohibits any German from leaving the country unless under exceptional circumstances. Final solution may be reached this month.

The Soviet Union, however, handles emigration requests in a different manner. They have assured the officials of the bureau that requests from German nationals will be cleared within four weeks if the applicant is suitable. So far only two Germans have asked to go to Russia. These were an exploit and an engineer.

Germany is overcrowded. About 200 people live on one square kilometre (0.3861 of a square mile). Large portions of Germany have been cut off. Stagnant of refugees still are coming in, and the need of living space increases.

German youth sees its only hope in emigration. Most of them are unaware of the fact that the world still looks upon every German as a representative of Nazi guilt. To them, America is a country of wealth, luxury living and people without sorrow.

When the marriage ban was lifted recently, to get to the United States became every German's ambition. The American authorities expect 6,000 fraudulents to go to America this year. Already 300 German brides have left.

This form of emigration of fraudulents is possible until this month. Henceforth, German girls will have to marry in Germany and be shipped to the States as American dependents at the cost of the U.S. Government.

Already the black marketeer has entered the emigration deal. Recently a man was caught pretending to facilitate emigration to Argentina. About 30 families had fallen for it. They had packed their possessions and were ready to leave for the Western Zones to report to a so-called ship.

At the last minute the trick was discovered.

Used To Ruling Men, Now Seeks To Wed

The Marriage Society—a lonely hearts organisation—announced that it was looking for a husband for one of its clients, a spinster of 50 who is "an internationally known inventor used to ruling men." She also earns \$20,000 annually.

The Society said one stipulation was that the man "must not marry her because of her fortune."—United Press.

ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

1. Answer 2. Last word should be "there." Quotation is from "Home Thoughts from Abroad." (Brown-Ing) 3. Exits in skin. 4. Part of Northern Hemisphere. 5. Reversed, resembles our Dorset. 6. Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. 7. All of them. 8. Box. 9. Open country; verandahs; low hills. 10. William the Conqueror. 11. Pay As You Earn.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle. Across: 1. Overgrown; 2. Banana; 3. Seal; 4. Manager; 5. Upgrade; 6. Sole; 7. Crawl; 8. Cloth; 9. Knot; 10. Reign; 11. Ties; 12. Aut; 13. Energy; 14. Ties; 15. Down; 16. Conscience; 17. Venge; 18. Enable; 19. Lane; 20. Rag; 21. Grew; 22. Nasty; 23. Sedan; 24. Water; 25. Acting; 26. Ink; 27. Obtain; 28. Ties; 29. Day; 30. Ties.



OTTAWA'S IRISH DON'T LIKE IT

The Irish Historical Society has gone before the City Council in Canada's capital to express resentment over Ottawa's history which represents the Irishman as the type who causes trouble.

Copies of the book, "Ottawa, Old and New," by Dr. Lucien Brault of the Canadian Department of Archives, is usually given to distinguished visitors to Ottawa. Irish Historical Society officials have been petitioning the Council to stop the practice on the claim that the book "casts slurs on the inhabitants of Ottawa of Irish birth or descent," both Protestant and Catholic.

The Society, which is composed of persons interested in the study and preservation of Irish history and traditions, objects to about 15 pages devoted to the exploits of some of Ottawa's early Irish residents, including a group of immigrants known as "The Shiners."

These, Brault wrote, "thought nothing of moving furniture out of the houses of their enemies and putting it on the street during the night, of beating quiet passersby, and even of taking a corpse out from a hearse during a funeral and leaving it on the street after dispersing terrified followers."

The Irish feel too much emphasis is put on some of the over-ebullient things some Irish people did and not enough on the good things. Brault, who is of French descent, says the book would be a "false picture of early Ottawa's scene if the omissions were made."

Ottawa's population is roughly half French and half British descent. Mayor Stanley Lewis is of English ancestry.—Associated Press.

War Orphans On Their Way

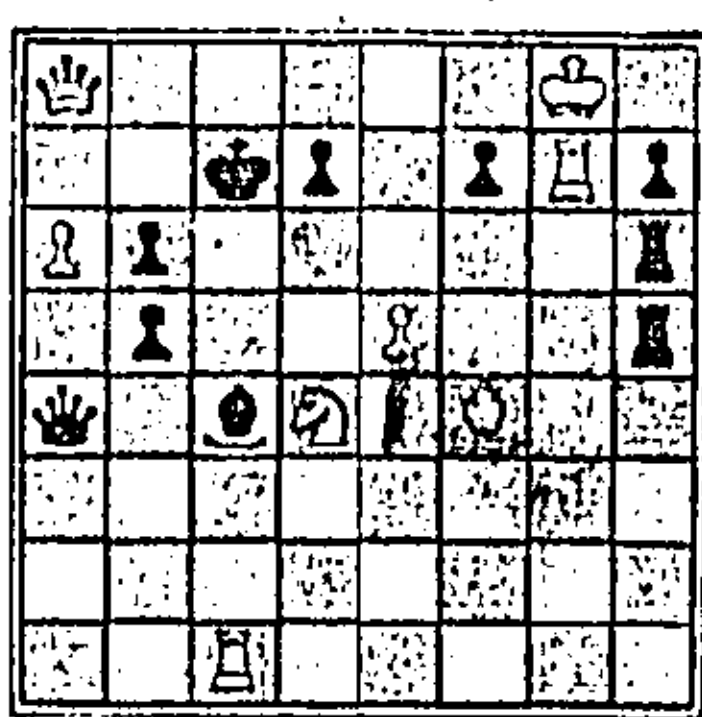
Four young London war orphans, survivors of a family of nine, are on their way to a new life in Australia with the first party of assisted British immigrants.

Their trip fulfilled a promise given two years ago by the late John Curtin, who was then Australian Prime Minister.

The children, Rose, 11, Ruth, nine and twins Shirley and David, aged eight, of the Hopgood family, lost their parents and three brothers and sisters when flying bomb hit London.—Associated Press.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. ELLERMAN
Black, 16 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R-Q7; threat, 2. Q x R (ch).

1... R x Q; 2. R x R; 1...

R-B4; 2. R x Kip (ch); 1...

R others; 2. Q-Q (ch).

SCIENCE FEATURE:

They Work 'Miracles' With Infra-red Rays

The men who make them say there's nothing mysterious about infra-red rays. Then they go ahead and tell about almost miraculous tasks they perform, ranging from simple jobs such as drying the lacquer on midday's fingernails to setting new production standards in some of the biggest industrial plants.

To the scientists, infra-red is simple. They explain it by saying merely that infra-red rays produced by electricity are nothing more than a bit of captured sunlight. Since the war ended, they have produced enough versions of infra-red devices to bring artificial sunlight into homes, into factories and on the farms, where in every instance they perform practical jobs.

In industry the makers tell you infra-red rays do the job whether it's big or whether it's small. One of the pot projects to which they point with pride in industry is the use of infra-red lamps for paint, enamel and lacquer drying.

Whether it's a small automobile or a huge 10-ton trailer for hauling freight, the freshly painted vehicle is wheeled into a room where walls are lined with solid banks of infra-red lamps. In a matter of minutes it's wheeled out again—dry. It's dry all the way through. Infra-red heat dries from the inside out. No soft paint beneath a hardened outer coat.

Used on Corals

Another place in industry which doesn't concern paint but where vitamins are at stake, has been found for this artificial sunlight—in preparation of cereals, particularly whole grains. Wheat, for instance.

UNDERSEA CANYON OFF AUSTRALIA

The discovery of a huge undersea canyon near the mouth of the Murray River, South Australia, has been hailed in Australia as a find of major importance to geologists throughout the world.

The submarine "chasm"—about as large as Grand Canyon, Colorado, in the United States—is the first break found in the continental shelf which stretches along the east, south, and west coasts of Australia.

The canyon, about half a mile deep and eight miles wide, was charted about 30 miles south of Kangaroo Island and 130 miles from the present mouth of the Murray, Australia's largest river. A second smaller canyon also was located.

Scientists in the United States and other parts of the world have recently been studying ocean chasms which were once probably the first break. They have been found near the Congo and Hudson rivers.

Because geologists are divided in their opinions on whether the level of the seas is gradually rising, some are expected to contend that the Australian canyon was formed by the waters of the Murray, and that the sea subsequently covered the area. This would mean that the land mass of Australia was 4,000 feet higher in relation to the sea than it is today. Other scientists might argue that the chasms were cut under water.

Discovery of the Australian canyons was reported in a press interview by Lieutenant Commander C. G. Little, commanding officer of the Australian survey ship Lachlan, after he returned to Sydney from taking tens of thousands of soundings in the area.

He said soundings taken along the 100 fathom line showed, in half a mile, a drop of 3,000 feet in the sea floor level—almost a sheer drop. Soundings indicated a flat-bottomed canyon cut eight miles wide, and on the other side the sea floor rose 2,500 feet in two miles. The second smaller chasm was 300 to 400 feet away.

The sloping shelf around the Australian coast, which the newly discovered canyon cuts, varies from 20 to 40 miles wide.—Associated Press.

By A. M. GOUL

Batteries of infra-red ray lamps suspended over moving trays of whole wheat toast the wheat germ to prevent germination and at the same time seal in the oils and prevent or retard oxidation or rancidity. It takes only half the time formerly required.

Here are some other examples: Drying time for matrices in newspaper stereotyping shops was cut from a minute and a half to a minute.

Sealed-beam automobile headlamp housings are dried at the rate of 1,000 an hour. The former method required eight hours.

In making engravings, plates are placed in an oven and a flick of the switch floods them with infra-red rays. No warm-up period is required.

In clay chinaware manufacture, infra-red does the work faster and provides an absolutely even shrinking from the moulds without cracking or warping.

Infra-red lamps in laundries and other cleaning establishments reduce by more than 50 per cent the time needed to treat wet clothes. Industry is not the sole market for infra-red. Mama, Papa and the baby are all potential customers.

Not only for the business of providing heat, but for many health and hygiene purposes.

Many Household Uses

The aforementioned lacquered finger-rings is an example. Then if milady has given herself a shampoo, she can sit down in a chair under a lamp and her hair will dry in hardly any time at all. Or if she has bathed the baby, or decides he needs a bit of artificial sunbath, or maybe it's wintery weather and the furnace has broken down she can dry him under a couple of lamps and he'll be dry and warm in no time.

Other household uses include warming up the bathroom, thawing out frozen pipes in the basement, drying the dog after giving him a bath, keeping your warm while reading in bed after the furnace has been stoked for the night, or on the basement work bench to dry painted toys or freshly glued articles.

Or if the car is cranky and stiff with cold, hang a lamp over the cylinder block to warm it up. Or direct the rays at the carburetor or intake manifold. Or shove it under the motor to heat the oil in the crankcase.

On the farm the lamps can be used for maintaining the required temperature for a batch of newly-hatched chicks, in pig brooders, warming up the hen-house, or to plug in when you go to the barn for the morning and night milking chores.—United Press.



GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON reviews a novel about a boarding school

It wouldn't do for Eton!

It would be a complete waste of time to urge upon those who have read Gabriel Chevallier's *Clochemerie* the merits of his new novel *Sainte-Colline* (Secker and Warburg, 10s. 6d.).

Enough to whisper in those instructed ears the tidings that this new star has risen in the firmament.

But there are others who dwell in darkness. Since *Clochemerie* was published a whole new generation has learned to read and attained to adult status.

This is an essential qualification, for Chevallier is a writer for adults. The point must be made with some emphasis.

He is, moreover, a Frenchman. It follows, therefore, that his philosophy and humour are likely to make a stronger appeal to the male than to the female of our species.

Their ladyships may well find the fancies of M. Chevallier a trifle coarse, even ribald. And it would be wrong to allege that this novelist conceals from himself the more brutal facts of life.

He looks at them, unprejudiced and disillusioned, and finds in them no cause to despair of mankind, which if it is often wicked, is generally funny and sometimes pathetic.

His new novel has for its scene a French boarding-school for boys, run by Catholic priests. It is not, perhaps, the best school in the world. In fact, *Sainte-Colline*, in its repulsive mixture of piety and spying, must have been an odious place. Some of the priests are dreadful but, in compensation, one of them, Father Bricole, is almost a saint. And, be it said, some of the parents (Nusillon's terrifying father, for example), are as bad as any master. And no parent is a saint.

As for the boys, lusty, brutish and pitiful, they are very much like the masculine young everywhere. Are their imaginations a shade more inflammable, more luxuriant,

than those of our British youth? Let us attribute the defect to the absence of organised sport. *Sainte-Colline* would have been none the worse for an energetic games-master.

After a hard afternoon on the cricket field the wretched little Garfouillat would have been too sleepy to be frightened by Father Ounab's sermon on sin. A deplorable scandal would thus have been averted.

On the other hand, the mentally depressing effect of athletics might have deprived young Lubert of the ready wit with which he explained to the Abbe Fuche the presence of a detectable photograph in his catechism.

It was only one of many that turned up during a search of the desks. And all, for some unfathomable reason were inscribed with the name "Olga." The mystery occupied the attention of the school authorities for quite a time. Nor can one say the time was wasted.

Licentious and tender, outspoken and humorous, *Sainte-Colline* is a novel in which the robust will delight.

In New York is the Bowery, and in the Bowery is *McSorley's Wonderful Saloon*, which gives its title to a collection of articles by Joseph Mitchell. (Penguin Press, 8s. 6d.) about waiters, waitresses and oddities.

The motto of *McSorley's* is "Good Ale, raw Onions and no Ladies." It is patronised by old men, who find other saloons effeminate and their atmosphere hysterical. In *McSorley's* it is possible to relax.

Rupert and the Young Imp—10



Mr. Bear wanders back to the apple tree to try to find out why the strange things happened there, but he has no luck. Meanwhile Rupert decides to give up for the present. "It's a lovely day and it's a half holiday and I've got my shuttles back safely," he says. "May I go and find some of my pals and see if they can play Lady Bruno's game?" His father sees him off. "Yes, run along," he says. "And I'll keep watch in case any other odd things happen to the apple tree."

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NANCY Looking Ahead



TELEGRAPH

NEWSREEL



CANADIAN DEFENDERS OF HONGKONG REBURIED AT SAIWAN

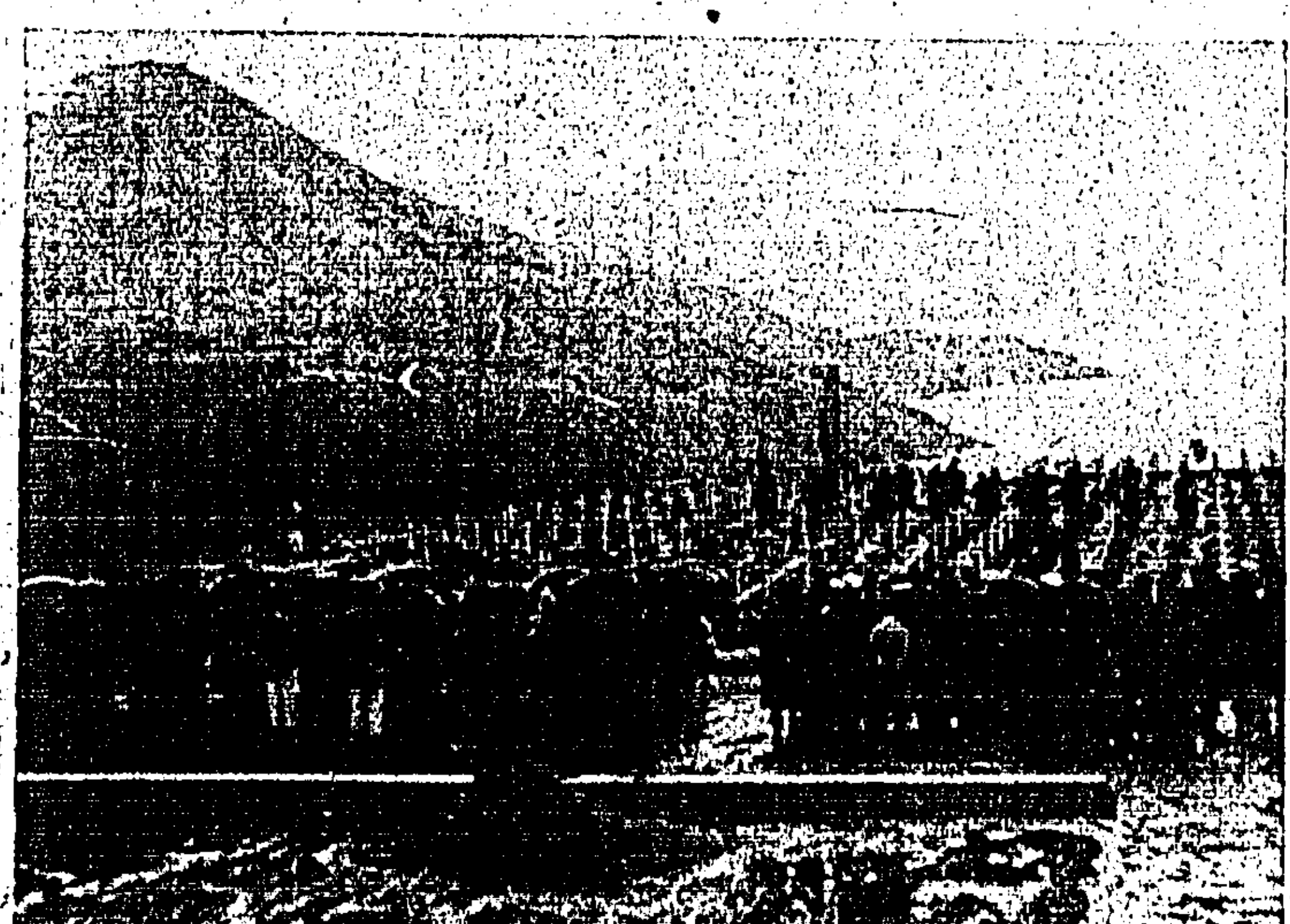
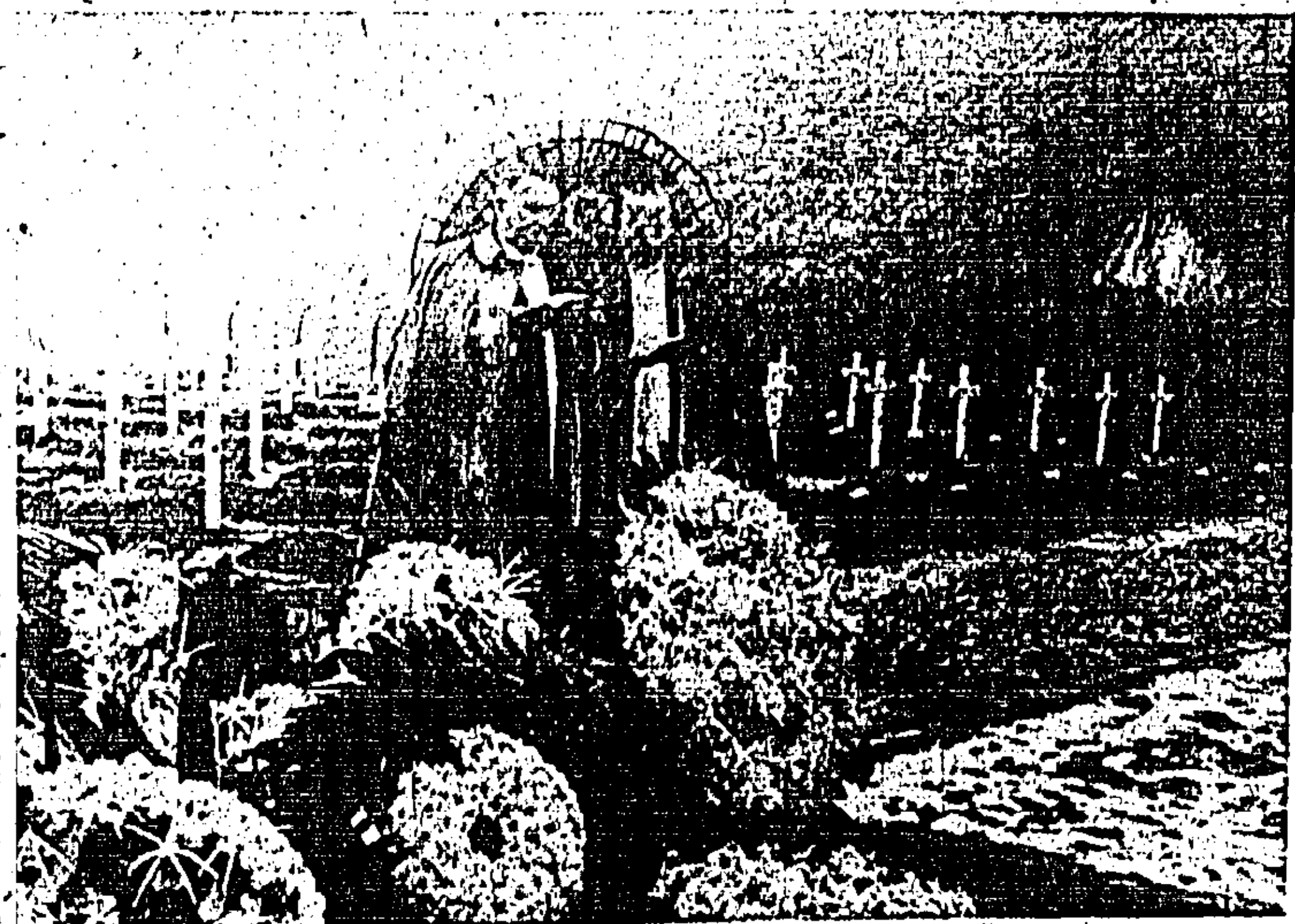
On Tuesday last, Dominion Day, the Canadian Section of the Military Cemetery at the Saiwan was dedicated at a solemn and impressive ceremony which marked the re-committal of the remains of 300 Canadian soldiers of the 1st Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles of Canada who were killed in the Battle of Hongkong in December 1941 or died subsequently in prison camps. The ceremony took place in drizzling rain.

Centre picture at the top of the page shows the flag of Canada flying beside the temporary memorial where wreaths were laid by Government and Service heads and other citizens.

Pictures at left (top to bottom): Government and Service chiefs paying homage to the war dead. From left to right: Commodore D. H. Everott, representing Royal Navy; Brigadier F. H. C. Rogers, representing the Army; Air Commodore B. N. Webster, representing the Royal Air Force; Lt-Col. J. A. Baillo, representing Canadian War Graves Commission; and the Hon Mr D. M. MacDougall, Officer Administering the Government, representing the Government and people of Hongkong. 2. Rev. G. H. Lipscombe, Senior Chaplain to the Forces, and Rev. R. Woods conducting the service, protected from the rain by a Chinese umbrella. 3. The United States Consul-General, Mr George D. Hopper, laying a wreath.

Pictures at right (top to bottom): 1. Funeral firing party provided by the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Canadians and shared the trials of internment. 2. General view of the Cemetery. 3. Commodore Everott laying a wreath.

(Pictures by Ming Yuen and Francis Wu)

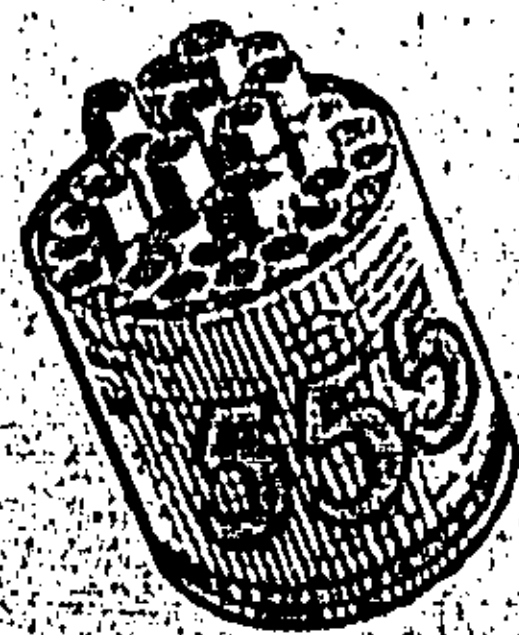


DOMINION DAY RECEPTION

The official observance of Dominion Day was marked by a reception given on Tuesday evening at the Hongkong Club by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mr Kenneth F. Noble and Mrs. Noble. Picture above gives an idea of the large attendance at the function. Below, Mr and Mrs Noble greet the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon Mr D. M. MacDougall. (Photos: Francis Wu).



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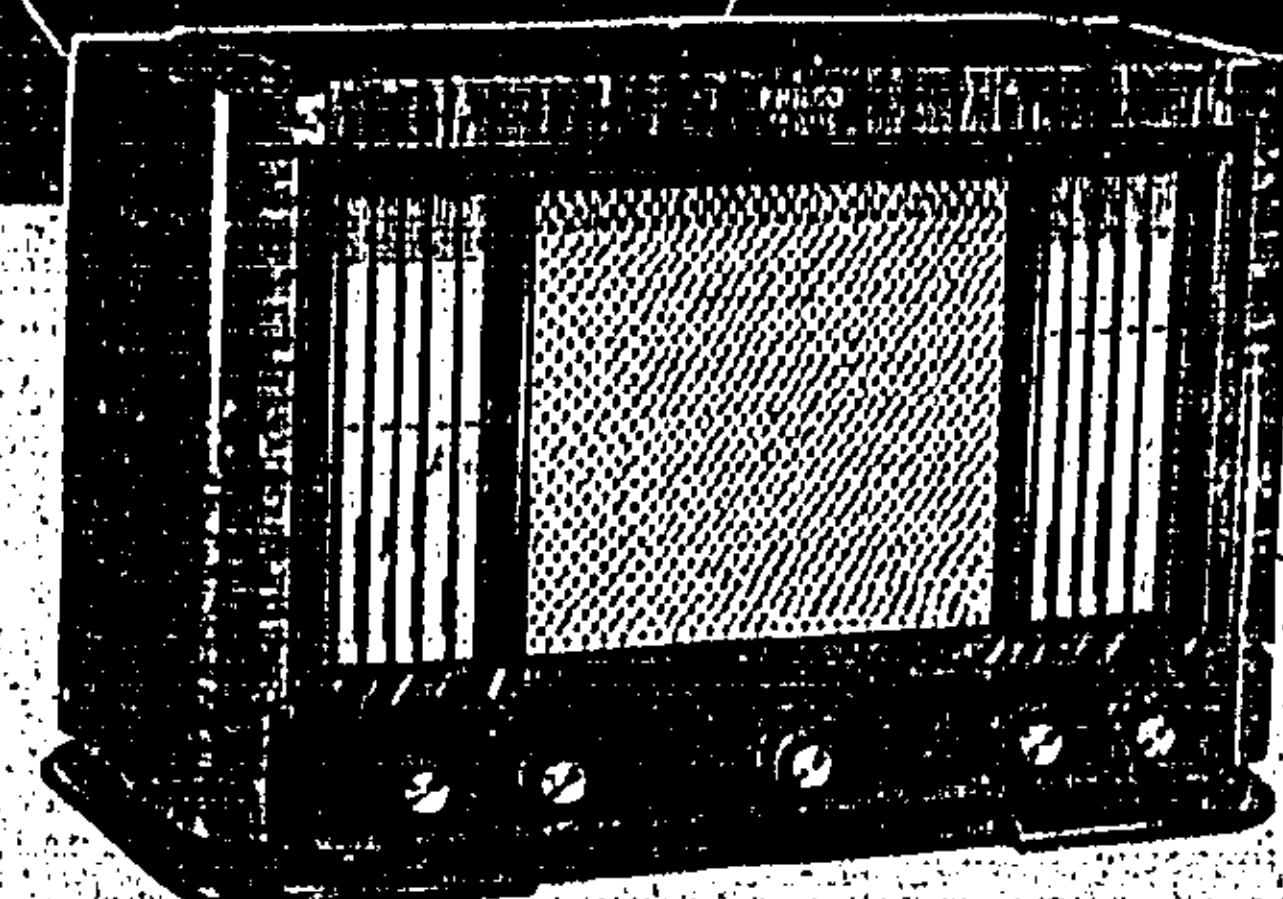
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KESSELRING SENTENCE COMMUTED

Rome, July 4.

The death sentence of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, who fought a successful delaying action against the combined American and British forces in Italy for 20 months, was commuted tonight to life imprisonment.

Lt-Gen Sir John Harding, Allied Commander in the Central Mediterranean, who spared Kesselring's life, announced at the same time that he had commuted the death sentences of Col-Gen Eberhart von Mackensen and Lt-Gen Kurt Meitzner to life imprisonment.—United Press.

Wins His Case And Fortune

London, July 4.

A twenty-two years old American who was ready to risk a £5,000 bequest rather than renounce his war service in the United States Merchant Marine, won his case, and the fortune, in an English court today.

Henry Samuel Demarest, of "Swing Along" plantation, Wilson, Louisiana, at the age of 10, was left a £5,000 trust by his paternal grandfather under a settlement which provided that he was not to leave England before attaining the age of 21, except on vacation not exceeding three months.

In 1942, at the age of 17, Demarest volunteered for the United States Merchant Marine and left England in that service.

He wrote to the collector who was his guardian: "This is no rash impulse but a rooted conviction that no good fortune or money should be allowed to shield an individual at this time, when man's only pride is to do battle."

Today the British judge, held that the restrictive clause in the bequest was contrary to the public policy.

Demarest will continue to benefit under his grandfather's will which provides that the income from the trust will be used for his education while he receives the £5,000 when he is 25.—Reuter.

Henley Semi-Finals

Henley-on-Thames, July 4.

Among all Henley finals which will be decided on the Thames here tomorrow, none is arousing keener interest than the final of the Grand Challenge Cup for eights between the Delacote Club of Holland and Jesus College, Cambridge, and the Single Diamond Sculls between Jack Kelly of the United States and C. H. Fronsdal of Norway.

In today's semi-finals, Jesus College rowed brilliantly to beat the Ruder Club of Zurich, winners of this event in 1936. It was one of the finest duels ever seen at Henley. The British crew took a slight lead at half-way but were overtaken and passed by the Swiss 200 yards from home.

In a last desperate rally, Jesus got up close to the finish to win by half a length in seven minutes and 22 seconds.

In the other semi-final, the Dutch crew established an early lead over the Kingston Rowing Club to win by one and a half lengths in seven minutes and 25 seconds.

In the semi-finals of the Diamond Sculls, Kelly rowed finely to beat H. T. Bushnell, chief hope of Britain, by four lengths in the final time of eight minutes and 47 seconds. The Norwegian Fronsdal easily beat the British sculler Henry in the nine minutes and 24 seconds.

The two United States crews, Taber Academy and Kent school reached the semi-finals of the "Thames C.P. in which they meet Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and University College, Dublin, respectively. The Americans contested the final in 1939, Taber then proving successful, but the recent win by Kent over Taber in the United States has given them hopes of a revenge if they meet again tomorrow.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S SOCIAL SECURITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

will add 1d. making a total of 7s. 3d.

A man of independent means will pay 4s. 3d. to which the state adds 1d. while an independent lady will pay 3s. 6d. with a state grant of 7d. Benefits will range from prenatal and maternity benefits of 30s. per week to retiring pensions of 20s. per week for everybody at the age of 65 for men and 60 for women.

Sickness benefits will similarly apply from the highest to the lowest in the land. They will be restricted to 312 days continuous sickness for the first three years after which they will be paid indefinitely for as long as incapacity lasts.

Unemployment benefits will be paid for 180 days continuous unemployment occurring within 13 weeks period will be regarded as continuous. The state of contributions will prevent the independent non-unemployed from claiming benefits as unemployed.

Death grants will vary from £6 in the case of an infant to £250 in the case of an adult and in addition provisions will be made for either cremations or burials.—United Press.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BILL NOW PUBLISHED

The British Government, in its Indian Independence Bill published today, has put the onus squarely upon the proposed new Dominions of Hindustan and Pakistan, and upon the princely states to decide their future common action.

The Dominions will be left to determine whether their Governors General are to be the same person or different persons. The Bill leaves the position fluid, and high Government sources are unwilling to anticipate the position.

Underlining once more the British policy with reference to the issues still in the melting pot, the Bill provides that the suzerainty of the King over the princely states lapses on August 15, the date of the transfer, and with it all treaties and agreements.

The states, in other words, regain their complete freedom, and the Bill clearly reaffirms the British attitude that they must be free to decide what they want to do.

These hopes have been widespread here, but the states would see their way clear to entering one or other of the Constituent Assemblies and thus solve their own constitutional problems through this democratic instrument.

The Government is understood to consider the title of the Indian Independence Bill "of some importance." Official quarters have noted in recent times how the speeches of the Dominion Prime

CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES

With the transfer of power, the Government and Parliament of Great Britain will cease to have control over Indian affairs, and the Bill provides that the Constituent Assembly shall temporarily exercise the rights of the legislature.

Realising the serious difficulty connected with the setting up of a complete new constitution in every part of India, however, the British Government, in consultation with the Indian leaders, has provided that the old 1935 Government of India Act, where applicable, shall continue to be the law of both Dominions.

There are provisions applying the arrangements separately, and the use of the Act after the transfer is, of course, for the convenience of the two new nations. The provisions are under the control of the British Government, and the Bill does away with the discretion of the Governor, the old power of reservation and so forth.

The actual transfer involves immense difficulties, and the act naturally had to make provision for the carrying on of a great deal of the business which, for a long time, must necessarily apply to all India, such as currency, railway and the monetary system up to the appointed date.

All these powers are given to the Governors General of both Dominions if these are the same person, but if there were separate Governors General matters relating to both would have to be decided by both.

The provisions in the Bill in connection with the Secretary of State's services and also judges do not affect the liability of Britain for pensions. Provision for dividing the armed forces gives India control over her own forces, and at the same time makes it clear that the British forces still in India do not come under the control of the new Governments.

Clause Six of the Bill is notable in that it divests Britain of all the powers that she had exercised in relation to India, and invests Hindustan and Pakistan with exactly the same powers as the other Dominions.

Clause Seven relinquishes suzerainty over the states, but there is provision in the Bill that agreements for customs transit and posts and telegraph, and so forth, will carry on until they are denounced or superseded. Without such a temporary provision, travel across India, involving, say, passage through the princely states, Hindustan, and Pakistan would be complicated beyond words.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER

On the questions of the Indian States, Lord Listowel said: "Only two states have so far declared for complete independence—Hyderabad and Travancore. We hope these will be up with one of the Constituent Assemblies. Quite a number have already joined, others will join shortly. These are the only two states out of 600. We could not make up our minds regarding these two states as we did not want to prejudice the choice of the other states."

"We want to encourage them to join up. We do not want to encourage them not to join with one of the two Dominions."

On the demand of Afghanistan for the Northwest Frontier of India, Lord Listowel said: "Afghanistan has no right to interfere, as they are trying to interfere in the rights of the Northwest Frontier province. Pathans have been willing quite contentedly to remain in the Northwest Frontier province for a long time."

Regarding the position of the India Office, the Secretary of State said that it would cease to be a separate office. The Secretary of State would not function, and the Secretary of Commonwealth Relations would look after the affairs of the new Dominions.

Referring to the Hindu choice of retaining the name of India for their Dominion, Lord Listowel said: "The name India has certain practical advantages in the name has been used in treaties and international agreements. Retaining the name of India will make it easier for the Dominion to continue as a member of the United Nations Organization."

"There will be no difference in the status of the two Dominions," continued Lord Listowel, "as Pakistan will become a member of the United Nations Organization."

Ministers insist on the word "independence."

Concurrently, there has been a growing demand for independence from communities all over the world, and the Labour Government's view is that membership of the British Commonwealth itself amounts to complete independence.

Indeed, as the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, has expressed it, Dominion status is not important, but independence, but independence with something added, not something taken away.

It is consistent with the spirit of their Commonwealth relationship that Hindustan and Pakistan, in their own time, will take their own decision as to whether they wish to remain within the Commonwealth, or leave it.

The dropping of "Emperor" from the King's title was expected. It will have to be approved by each of the Dominion Parliaments separately, but the British Government is known to have no objection to the change on that score. It is part of the Statute of Westminster that any changing of title must be approved by all the Dominions. It will follow then that as "King of Britain and beyond the Seas," King George will become King of India and of Pakistan.

The British Government, it is understood, hopes to make an amicable arrangement with the two new Dominions about the India Office building in London and its relics, which date back to the time of Warren Hastings.

The India Office is said to have been built out of Indian revenues, and there is an existing proviso that the premises shall not be used except in regard to relationship to the Crown of India.

Lord Hailley, former Governor of the Punjab, said in a comment on the Indian Independence Bill that Britain seems to have been caught on a tidal wave, "carrying her rapidly to a destination we do not know."

In addressing the annual conference of the Indian Civil Servants' Association, of which he is Chairman, he said: "We do not know whether there will be in the end two Governments or more, or ultimately that these Governments will join in one."

"We do not know whether there will be chaos in the country. We know one thing, that the efficiency and the standard of service will go down in India."

Referring to the pensions of the European Indian civil servants, he said that a mere statement that the Government of India would compensate in this case was not substantial enough. It carried little weight, he said. "We will want the Government of India to bring this through the sterling balances."

Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for India, today described the India Bill as a nice, tidy little Bill.

Addressing foreign, American and Empire journalists at the India Office, he said: "This is a Bill unique in the history of the legislatures in this country. Never before has such a large portion of the world population achieved complete independence through legislation alone."

"On August 15, India will achieve complete independence. The people of India will start their new status in the same footing as the other members of the Commonwealth, and will also gain the advantages enjoyed by the other members through their mutual co-operation."

"This will be a new partnership between the East and the West which will bring healthy results for the whole world."

Mr. Seymour Coombs, Chairman of the External Affairs Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party described today's introduction of the Indian Independence Bill as "a great day for the Labour Party, the people of England and the people of India."

Mr. Coombs was one of a large number of political figures who reacted with pleasure to the historic constitutional development. "I hope," he added, "that British and Indian friendship will become closer in the atmosphere of liberty."

Mr. Sidney Silverman, Labour member, who was present in India during the Cabinet Mission negotiations, said: "I only hope it will be a step in the achievement of a completely united and independent India."

Of the three London evening papers, only the Independent Conservative Evening News tonight led its front page with the Indian Independence Bill.

British home news, notably the Ministry of Labour's recommendation for the shift in industry, pushed the story to the second page of the Liberal Star, which ran half a column of headlines.

The Bill was not carried in the news columns of the Daily Evening Standard, which confined itself to guesses about the changes in Whitehall as a result of the transfer of power.

London, July 4.

Moscow On U.S. Note To Indonesia

Moscow, July 4.

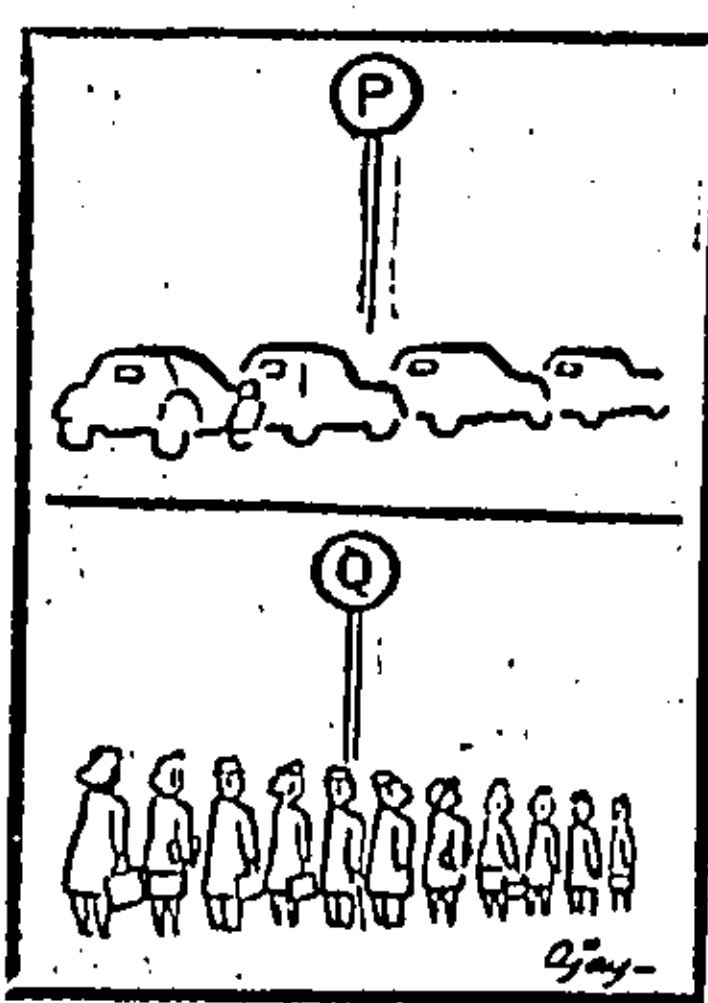
The United States note of June 28, appealing to the Indonesians to reach a peaceful settlement with the Netherlands, was described in the Moscow newspaper Bolshevik today as "interference in Indonesian affairs."

A commentator in the paper said that the former Indonesian Premier, Dr. Sultan Jahid, had made considerable concessions in talks with Dr. Husein Van Mook, the Netherlands Lieutenant-Governor General. But, the commentator continued, it was not concessions which the Dutch authorities desired. They were looking, he said, for a pretext to break off the negotiations.

The Amsterdam paper Trouw, the commentator continued, wrote: "Now or never, the government should begin the liberation of Java and Sumatra."

The Bolshevik article added: "The American note is a sufficiently eloquent answer to the question of the origin of this materialism in colonial circles. They feel they have got new support. The American note disseminating the Truman doctrine in Indonesia was a valuable present for the Dutch imperialists."—Associated Press.

POCKET CARTOON



WOOL TARIFF HOLDS UP GENEVA PARLEY

Geneva, July 4.

John Dedman, Australian Minister for Postwar Reconstruction and chief of the Australian delegation to the Trade and Employment Conference, said today that he was not yet in a position to say whether negotiations with the United States could be resumed.

Mr. Dedman's statement followed a meeting with Mr. William Clayton, United States Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, yesterday. Mr. Dedman told a press conference he doubted that Australia would be satisfied with concession on any product other than wool, which represented 80 percent of Australia's exports to the United States.

Mr. Dedman said Australia was waiting for the United States to make the first gesture. "It would be extremely difficult to sell the Charter in Australia unless there is certain substantial concession on wool," he said.

The Australian representative suggested that United States acceptance of Australian technical assistance might assist the United States in political problems and make the American wool industry more efficient.

He said the initiative for such a move must come from the United States and stressed that Australia's wool industry was "much more efficient."

He added that the United States had requested Australian concessions on such mass-produced articles as motor vehicle parts and electrical equipment, but Australia could not base its tariff negotiations on such a consideration as United States political difficulties.

He also said substantial progress had been made on Charter discussions.—United Press.

"There is much speculation at Westminster about the effect on the personnel of the Government of India's change of status next month," wrote the Standard. "Two ministers are immediately affected: Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Parliamentary Secretary. Their posts will be abolished."

"Indian affairs in London will be handled by the Ministry of Commonwealth Relations, successor to the Dominions Office."

The Evening News carried details of the change under a seven-column banner, "India hand-over on August 15," and points out that the transfer date coincides with the second anniversary of V-J Day.—Reuter.

Quota System To Limit Atomic Activities

Lake Success, July 4.

M. Francois de Rose, French delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, in a worldwide broadcast, reported today the Commission will favour a quota system to limit each country's atomic activities.

His broadcast on the state of United Nations atomic affairs was translated into English, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.

M. de Rose said a quota system would be a compromise between the rival Russian and United States plans. He said a treaty to establish atomic control would specify how much nuclear fuel could be manufactured and where radioactive products could be used.

He said: "When a treaty is signed the countries will know exactly what they are undertaking."—United Press.

SOVIETS KIDNAPPING AUSTRIAN NATIONALS

Vienna, July 4.

Oscar Helmer, Minister of the Interior, in an official report to Parliament today, said: "The Soviet Kommandatura of Vienna has issued orders to Austrian police officers in the Russian zone prohibiting the reporting of kidnappings to higher Austrian government agencies unless approval for such action is granted by the Soviet authorities."

Helmer said that during the past few weeks, 11 persons had been "abducted by Soviet soldiers." He added, however, that the number was incomplete because "it only includes kidnappings which have officially come to the attention of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior."

Listing the exact dates of the 11 cases, he said that his report was authentic and based on eye-witness accounts and evidence such as Soviet Army caps lost by the abductors during the kidnappings.

"Despite vigorous efforts, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior has not been able to ascertain the motives which caused the abductions, nor have we been able to gain any clues as to where the victims are being kept," Helmer said.

He also told Parliament that two Austrian police officers were arrested recently by "members of one occupation power in the Soviet zone of Vienna when on duty" and only the arrival of inter-Allied military police prevented their being kidnapped.

The Austrian police are not permitted to use firearms in many instances even if their lives are threatened.

Helmer also told Parliament that his plan to set up mixed British-Austrian patrols to prevent further skirmishes at the Austro-Yugoslav frontier "found approving welcome" with the British authorities.

90,000 STUDENTS TREK BACK

London, July 4.

More than 90,000 students in China who fled to the West from advancing Japanese Forces during the war, have now trekked back 1,500 miles to their schools and universities, the British United Aid to China Committee said today.

"For some it was an exciting adventure for others it meant tragedy and death," said a student. "Twenty students were drowned when a boat capsized. Another group were dashed to death when an overloaded truck skidded over a precipice."

He said the British accepted the proposal to furnish patrols with automatic weapons "as these being used by Yugoslav frontier guards"—United Press.

Mawan Beach

Patrons are advised that until a private Bus Service can

be arranged as previously, transport to the Mawan Beach

is available by the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, which

runs a 20-minute service from the Vehicular Ferry,

Jordan Road, Kowloon.

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For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give these names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

Cathay

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From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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